





# DAILY REPORT

## CONTENTS

### Asia & Pacific

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#### JAPAN

Fukuda, Encourage Meet With Various U.S. Officials	C 1	1/A6
Fukuda-Blumenthal Meeting	C 1	1/A6
Jonoda-Vance Discussion	C 1	1/A6
Ushiba-Strauss Meeting	C 2	1/A7
Briefs: Computer Exports to EC	C 2	1/A7

#### NORTH KOREA

PRC Premier Hua Kuo-feng To Visit 'Soon'	D 1	1/A8
PRC Worker Delegation Led by Wang Lin-ho Departs	D 1	1/A8
Kye Ung-tae Receives PRC Trade Group Led by Cheng To-pin	D 1	1/A8
Commodity Delivery Protocol	D 2	1/A9
Growing Friendship Between China-Korea Praised	D 2	1/A9
Further Details on Visit of Central African Leader	D 3	1/A10
Text of Communique	D 3	1/A10
Text of Friendship Treaty	D 4	1/A11
Lim, Bokassa Sign Documents	D 6	1/A13
Other Agreements Signed	D 7	1/A14
NODONG SINMUN Honors Anti-Japanese Struggle Tradition [24 Apr]	D 7	1/A14
Chong Chung-ki Meets Lebanese Friendship Group Official	D 12	1/B5
Departure 25 April	D 13	1/B6
Chongnyon Backs Consultative Council Convocation	D 13	1/B6
Delegation Departs for Vietnam TV Congress	D 14	1/B7
AFP Cites ASAHI Report on Treatment for Son of Official [30 Apr]	D 14	1/B7
Briefs: Women's Delegation to Romania; Return of Gymnasts;	D 14	1/B7
Japanese Delegation Departs; Finnish Writer Visits;		
New Envoy to Sao Tome; Kim Il-song Pamphlet		

#### SOUTH KOREA

Regular MAC Meeting Slated for 11 May	E 1	1/B9
Remaining KAL Crewmen Arrive in Seoul	E 1	1/B9
Public Warned of 'Influence-Peddling' Impostors	E 1	1/B9
Foreign Ministry Announces Diplomatic Reshuffle	E 2	1/B10
RFR Alleges Bribery in U.S. Troop Withdrawal Slowdown	E 2	1/B10
RFR Scores Brown's 'Nuclear Umbrella' Comment	E 2	1/B11

#### MONGOLIA

Maydar-Led Cooperation Delegation Returns From Moscow	F 1	1/B12
Tsedenbal Cables New Afgan Leader, Recognizes New Government	F 1	1/B12
UNEN Warns Asian People Against Chinese Adventurism	F 1	1/B12
P. Jarsay Receives Rural Appointment to Minister	F 2	1/B13

New Envoys to MPR Present Credentials to Tsedenbal	F 2	1/B13
Burmese Ambassador	F 2	1/B13
Malaysian Ambassador	F 2	1/B13
Tsedenbal Meets With Party Commission Chairmen [UNEN 28 Apr]	F 2	1/B13
Samphan Visits Omnogobi, Dundgobi; Checks on Policy Implementation [UNEN 29 Apr]	F 3	1/B14
Refugee: Retail Price Adjustment; New French Ambassador	F 3	1/B14

## THAI

Win Message to Workers Day Rallies	G 1	1/C1
Wong Tu Tours Mandalay, Pegu Divisions	G 1	1/C1
WPP May Day Appeal Urges Workers to Topple Government	G 3	1/C3

## YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Delegation Welcomed at Airport 2 May	H 1	1/C6
Talks With Ieng Sary	H 1	1/C6
Received by Khieu Samphan	H 2	1/C7
Feted at Banquet	H 3	1/C8
Yugoslavia's Nonaligned Foreign Policy Praised	H 3	1/C8

## LAOS

LPFP Issues Instructions for May Day Celebrations	I 1	1/C10
Trade Union Leader Nhiavu Lobaliayao Addresses May Day Rally	I 2	1/C11
Indonesian President Suharto Sends Message to Leaders	I 7	1/D2

## CAMBODIA

Prime Minister Kriangsak Views Upcoming Talks With Mondale	J 1	1/D3
U.S. To Provide F-5E Aircraft	J 1	1/D3
Yugoslav Foreign Minister Minic Departs for Cambodia	J 1	1/D3
Troops Authorized To Retaliate Against Cambodian Attacks	J 1	1/D3
Cambodian Reinforcements Near Border [POST 3 May]	J 2	1/D4
Prime Minister Kriangsak To Visit Burma 10-11 May	J 2	1/D4
Kriangsak Says Relations With Afghanistan Unaffected by Coup [AFP]	J 3	1/D5
Kriangsak Speaks at Bangkok May Day Celebration	J 3	1/D5
VOPT Radio Carries Student Center's May Day Message	J 4	1/D6
Agriculture Minister Speaks on Cooperation With PRC	J 6	1/D8
THAI RAI Scores Joint Agricultural Venture With Singapore [28 Apr]	J 7	1/D9

## VIETNAM

PDRY Prime Minister Concludes Visit 2 May	K 1	1/D10
Communique Issued on Yugoslav Foreign Minister's Visit	K 2	1/D11
Chilean CP Leader Corvalan Continues Visit, Honored at Rally	K 3	1/D12
Calls on Solidarity Committee	K 3	1/D12
Le Duan, Giap Attend Rally	K 3	1/D12
Le Van Luong Rally Speech	K 4	1/D13
Corvalan Rally Speech	K 6	1/E1

Visit of LPRP Central Committee Delegation Reported	K 7	1/E2
Government Organizations Issue Decisions on Unifying Currency	K 8	1/E3
National Assembly Communique	K 8	1/E3
Council of Ministers Decree	K 8	1/E3
State Bank Communique	K 10	1/E5
Japanese Paper Cited on Chinese Casualties on Cholon Crackdown [AFP]	K 11	1/E6
Vu Dinh Lieu on Ending Capitalist Trade in Ho Chi Minh City	K 11	1/E6
Other Changes in South Reported	K 12	1/E7
Le Duan Addresses Chairmen of Southern People's Committees	K 13	1/E8
Exhibits on Military Exploits Open in Ho Chi Minh City	K 22	1/F3
National Congress of Trade Unions To Open 8 May	K 22	1/F3
LATE REPORT: Government Recognizes New Regime in Afghanistan	K 22	1/F3
Briefs: GDR Ambassador Departs; Leningrad Art Troupe;	K 22	1/F3
DPRK Army Day Observance; Japanese Envoy's Reception;		
Friendship Order to Canadian; Trade Union Delegations;		
Air Service Expansion		

## AUSTRALASIA

Peacock Explains Rift With Malta; Wants To Restore Relations	M 1	1/F5
Papua New Guinea Officials Meet Irian Jaya Rebels	M 1	1/F5

## INDONESIA

Japan's Komoto Discusses Aid to Asahan, Natural Gas Projects	N 1	1/F6
Suharto May Hold Meeting With Malaysia's Hussein in May [AFP]	N 2	1/F7
Defense Minister Jusuf Impressed on East Timor Inspection	N 2	1/F7

## MALAYSIA &amp; SINGAPORE

## MALAYSIA

Paramount Ruler, Wife Return From 2-Month World Tour	O 1	1/F8
Rithauddeen Departs for 4-Day Pakistan Visit [AFP]	O 1	1/F8

## SINGAPORE

Japan's Komoto Arrives for Industrial Projects Discussions	O 1	1/F8
--	-----	------

## PHILIPPINES

Marcos Confident in Settling Issues During Mondale Arrival	P 1	1/F9
Marcos Says U.S. Also Guilty of Human Rights Violations [AFP]	P 2	1/F10
Romulo: Substantive Sovereignty Sought Over U.S. Bases [AFP]	P 2	1/F10
Another 99 Vietnamese Refugees Arrive in Philippines	P 3	1/F11
Economic Secretary Sicat Departs for PRC [AFP]	P 3	1/F11



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## ASIA & PACIFIC

**FBIS** FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

42

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## FUKUDA, ENTOURAGE MEET WITH VARIOUS U.S. OFFICIALS

## Fukuda-Blumenthal Meeting

OW030759Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0747 GMT 3 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] Washington, 2 May (KYODO)--The United States urged Japan Tuesday to improve its tariff-cutting offers made in the Tokyo round of multilateral negotiations for freer world trade. The appeal came when visiting Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and his top economic aides conferred over breakfast with Treasury Secretary W. Michael Blumenthal and other U.S. economic officials.

Fukuda briefed the Americans about Japan's efforts to reduce its swelling trade surplus, including curbs on steel, car and television set exports, particularly to the United States which is running a record-pace deficit with Japan, and emergency imports of enriched uranium and oil, Japanese sources said.

The sources said U.S. Presidential Special Trade Representative Robert Strauss told the Japanese that it is important to succeed in the Tokyo round to cope with strong protectionism in the U.S. Congress. Strauss described the Japanese offers as insufficient in this respect and called for their improvement, especially on farm produce and government-procured goods, the sources said.

Blumenthal said the United States will intervene in foreign exchange markets to moderate erratic fluctuations but not to maintain the dollar's value at a given level, the sources said.

They quoted Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps as saying the United States has not tried hard enough to sell more to Japan but will take action to promote exports in the future.

Among the Japanese officials attending the breakfast session was External Economic Affairs Minister Nobuhiko Ushiba.

## Sonoda-Vance Discussion

OW030807Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0756 GMT 3 May 78 OW

[Text] Washington, 2 May (KYODO)--Secretary of State Cyrus Vance reassured Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda of Japan Tuesday that the United States would continue paying attention to Asian affairs. Meeting the Japanese minister prior to President Jimmy Carter's conference with Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, Vance also said the U.S. was resolved to keep its presence in Asia. Sonoda and Vance reviewed the Asian situation, including Japan's relations with China and the Korean issue.

The foreign minister told Vance Japan earnestly wanted continued U.S. presence in Asia. He also briefed the secretary of state on the Japanese Government's policy for an early signing of a peace and friendship treaty with Peking.

Vance said in reply the U.S. supported the Japanese approach to China, according to Japanese officials accompanying Sonoda.

Sonoda told Vance Japan was deeply concerned about the peace and security in the Korean Peninsula and called for U.S. efforts to keep a balance of power between South and North Korea.

The secretary of state explained curtailed plans for troop pullout from South Korea and assured Sonoda that attention would be paid to the power balance in pulling out of Korea, the sources said.

#### Ushiba-Strauss Meeting

OW030809Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0753 GMT 3 May 78 OW

[Text] Washington, 2 May (KYODO)--Japan and the United States agreed Tuesday to iron out major differences in the current Tokyo round of multilateral trade negotiations (MTN) by the end of this month to pave the way for talks with other parties, Japanese sources said. The agreement came during a meeting at Blair House between Robert Strauss, U.S. presidential trade representative, and Nobuhiko Ushiba, Japanese external economic affairs minister.

Ushiba is in Washington accompanying Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, who is scheduled to meet President Jimmy Carter Wednesday (11:30 pm JST).

Ushiba and Strauss devoted much of their 50-minute talk to ways to expediting the stalled MTN, aimed at removing tariff and non-tariff trade barriers, the sources said. They agreed that both governments would try hard so that substantial progress could be made by the seven-nation summit scheduled for July in Bonn.

The two also agreed that Japan and the United States would resolve their major differences during May and conduct separate talks with the European Common Market, Canada, Australia and New Zealand in June, the sources said.

During Tuesday's meeting, Strauss indicated the United States found the Japanese offer at the MTN far from satisfactory. He demanded additional Japanese concessions for increased and freer government procurement, further tariff reductions and expanded import quotas for farm products such as beef and oranges.

The U.S. trade representative told Ushiba that protectionist pressures would grow harder to resist unless the MTN was brought to a successful conclusion.

Later Tuesday, Ushiba met with Federal Reserve Board Chairman G. William Miller to discuss currency problems. Miller stressed to Ushiba that the U.S. monetary policy was to maintain the present floating exchange regime.

#### BRIEFS

COMPUTER EXPORTS TO EC--Tokyo, 28 Apr--Fujitsu LTD, Japan's largest computer maker, has agreed with Siemens and Halske A.G., West Germany's largest diversified electric appliance maker, to export Fujitsu's ultralarge computers for sale in the European Communities (EC). They will sign the agreement in Munich in June after boiling down final details after 6 years of negotiations. This will be the first time that Japan's ultralarge computers will be exported to the EC, whose market is still dominated by International Business Machines Corp (IBM) of New York, the world's largest computer maker with a world market share of 60 percent. Under the agreement reached earlier this week, Fujitsu will export its M series, equivalent to IBM's latest ultralarge computer, the 370 series, for sale in the EC under Siemens' name. In return, Fujitsu will import Siemens' peripheral equipment for computers to be incorporated into Fujitsu's system for sale under the Siemens brand. [Tokyo KYODO in English 0838 GMT 28 Apr 78 OW]

14. 3 May 78

NORTH KOREA

D 1

PRC PREMIER HUA KUO-FENG TO VISIT 'SOON'

SKO22242Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2218 GMT 2 May 78 SK

[Text] Chairman of the CCP Central Committee and Premier of the PRC State Council Comrade Hua Kuo-feng will soon pay an official goodwill visit to the DPRK at the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP and president of the DPRK.

PRC WORKER DELEGATION LED BY WANG LIN-HO DEPARTS

SKO30420Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0359 GMT 3 May 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, May 3 (KCNA)--The Chinese workers' delegation headed by Wang Lin-ho, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and a leading member of the Shanghai Trade Union Council, left here May 2 by plane.

During its stay in Korea, the delegation was invited to a welcome meeting. Addressing the meeting of Pyongyang working people held at the central workers' hall of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea on April 29, Yi Pyong-chan said: Under the sagacious leadership of their wise leader Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, today the Chinese working class and people are vigorously striving to attain the grand goal of bringing about great order and unity across the land and building China into a powerful and modern socialist country by the end of this century, upholding the behests of Comrade Mao Tse-tung.

Our working class fully supports the righteous struggle of the Chinese people for liberating Taiwan, the inseparable territory of the People's Republic of China, and achieving the unity of the whole of China he emphasized. After his speech, he presented a silk banner to the head of the delegation in the name of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea [GFTUK].

Wang Lin-ho spoke next. He said: The Korean people under the wise guidance of their great leader President Kim Il-song are effecting a new upswing in the revolution and construction to victoriously carry out the Second Seven-Year Plan, upholding the banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

The United States must stop aggression and interference in Korea and withdraw all the military forces from South Korea so that the Korean people may solve the question of their country's reunification by themselves. Wang Lin-ho stressed, and said: The Chinese workers and people denounce the U.S. imperialists' "two Koreas" plot. After his speech, Wang Lin-ho conveyed a photograph showing the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Tse-tung firmly shaking hands with each other to the Central Committee of the GFTUK amid stormy applause of the attendants.

While staying in Korea, the delegation saw round historic sites of revolution, factories and cultural institutions and various other places. Chinese Ambassador to Korea Lu Chih-hsien gave a party at his embassy on April 30 in connection with the visit of the Chinese workers' delegation to Korea.

KYE UNG-TAE RECEIVES PRC TRADE GROUP LED BY CHENG TO-PIN

SKO30428Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 3 May 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 May (KCNA)--Comrade Kye Ung-tae on May 2 received the government trade delegation of China headed by Cheng To-pin, vice minister of foreign trade of the People's Republic of China, and had a friendly conversation with it. Present on the occasion were Choe Chong-kon and other personages concerned and Lu Chih-hsien, Chinese ambassador to Korea.

## Commodity Delivery Protocol

SK030445Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 3 May 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, May 3 (KCNA)--A protocol on commodity delivery for 1978 was signed in Pyongyang on May 2 between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China. Present at the signing ceremony were Comrade Kye Ung-tae, and Choe Chong-kon and other personages concerned, the members of the government trade delegation of the People's Republic of China headed by Cheng To-pin, vice-minister of foreign trade, and Lu Chih-hsien, Chinese ambassador to Korea.

The protocol was signed by Kim Sok-chin, authorized by the Government of the DPRK, and by Cheng To-pin, authorized by the Government of the PRC.

Chinese Ambassador Lu Chih-hsien arranged a banquet at his embassy Tuesday evening in connection with the visit of the government trade delegation of the PRC to Korea.

## GROWING FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN CHINA-KOREA PRAISED

OW031055Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 3 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 May (KCNA)--The friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples initiated and nursed in person by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Tse-tung has been cemented and developed through history. The flower garden of Korea-China friendship has been rendered more beautiful after the great leader visited China, the fraternal country, at the head of a party and government delegation of our country, in April 1975. Everywhere in China, we were deeply touched by the warm friendly sentiments entertained by the Chinese people for the Korean people.

The chairman of the revolutionary committee of the Nanking radio factory, which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song inspected during his visit to China three years ago, said: "April 23, 1975, is an unforgettable day for all the employees of our factory. That day the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song had the goodness to pay a visit to our factory.

"Going round many workshops, he spoke highly of the successes of our workers in making many kinds of wireless apparatuses by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. After he visited our factory, we scored proud successes by keeping a tight hold on the revolution and hastening production, turning his warm care and trust in our factory into a great force." Only three years ago when the great leader went round the factory, its machine processing shop did not have a program automatic machine tool, but workers there built two machine tools of this type on their own design by waging an extensive technical innovation drive.

We called on a precious stone processing factory in Shanghai recently. Its leading functionaries and workers in unison expressed their deepest reverence for the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song, with deep emotion they recalled the great happiness of the day when they respectfully presented him their gift of best wishes when he visited China in 1958.

We felt the deep friendship of the Chinese people for the Korean people at a sub-unit of the Canton unit of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Retrospecting the days of the joint struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the political commissar of the sub-unit stressed: "If U.S. imperialism again ventures a reckless attack, we will thoroughly wipe it out.

By fighting side by side with the Korean comrades-in-arms, we always support staunchly the struggle of the Korean brothers for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. China-Korea friendship will be ever-lasting."

This firm resolution of the Chinese comrades-in-arms to share weal and woe, life and death with the Korean people left a deep impression. The friendship and military solidarity of the Korean and Chinese peoples struggling shoulder to shoulder with each other are being further solidified and developed with each passing day under the warm care and solicitude of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Kuo-feng.

The flower of Korea-China friendship cemented with blood will be in full bloom forever.

#### FURTHER DETAILS ON VISIT OF CENTRAL AFRICAN LEADER

##### Text of Communiqué

OWO21605Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1545 GMT 2 May 78 JW

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 May (KCNA)--A joint communiqué of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Central African Empire was made public in Pyongyang. Follows the full text of the joint communiqué:

#### Joint communiqué of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Central African Empire

Upon the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, His Majesty Bokassa the First, emperor of Central Africa, paid an official visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea between April 28 and May 2, 1978. During their stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the guests from Central Africa visited Mangyondae and inspected the central industrial-agricultural exhibition and educational and cultural institutions in Pyongyang.

During the visit talks were held between Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and His Majesty Bokassa the First emperor of Central Africa. The talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. At the talks the two sides informed each other of the situation of their respective countries, discussed the problem of expanding and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Central African Empire and other problems of mutual concern and reached an identity of views in all problems discussed.

The Korean side expressed high admiration for the social and economic successes registered in the Central African Empire through the "Operation Bokassa" under the energetic leadership of His Majesty Bokassa the First and manifested support to the struggle of the Central African people against imperialism, old and new colonialism and racism.

The Central African side highly appreciated the fact that the Korean people under the correct guidance of the great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song have converted their country in a short span of time into a socialist industrial state with the solid foundation of an independent national economy by embodying the chuche idea and wished them greater successes in the struggle for carrying into practice the grandiose programme of the Second Seven-Year Plan. The Central African side expressed support to the struggle of the Korean people for forcing all foreign troops to withdraw from South Korea and achieving the reunification of Korea by the Korean people themselves independently and peacefully on a democratic principle free from any interference by outside forces.

The two sides expressed full support and firm solidarity for the struggle of the peoples of the countries of the new-emerging forces in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the world progressive people against imperialism, old and new colonialism and racism and for sovereignty, independence and the building of a new society. The two sides noted with satisfaction that the visit of the goodwill mission of the Central African People to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea marked a historic occasion in developing and consolidating the friendly relations between the two peoples.

His Majesty Bokassa the First, emperor of Central Africa, expressed sincere thanks to Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the entire Korean people for their warm welcome and cordial hospitality, a clear manifestation of the high respect and deep friendship of the Korean people for himself and the Central African people.

Kim Il-song  
President  
Democratic People's  
Republic of Korea

Bokassa the First  
Emperor  
Central Africa

Pyongyang, May 2, 1978.

#### Text of Friendship Treaty

OW021615Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1556 GMT 2 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 May (KCNA)--A treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Central African Empire was made public in Pyongyang. Follows the full text of the treaty:

Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Central African Empire

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Central African Empire,

Determined to consolidate the relations of friendship existing between the two countries,

To develop cooperation with the nonaligned countries, countries following the road of independent socio-economic development,

To oppose imperialism, colonialism, racism, dominationism and all forms of aggression and to positively contribute to the cause of safeguarding world peace and security,

Reflecting the will and desire of the peoples of their respective countries,

Decided to sign a treaty of friendship and cooperation and agreed as follows:

#### Article 1

The two high-level contracting parties shall develop the relations between the two countries on the following principles publicly recognized in the international relations:

1. The people of each country shape their destiny by themselves and have the sacred right to national independence and sovereignty.



2. Each country assumes the obligation to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of other countries and observe the principles of equality and mutual benefit and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

3. Each country regards any attempt to oppose the national unity and violate the territorial integrity of other countries as a grave infringement upon world peace and security.

4. Each country has the right to develop and utilize all its resources, including natural riches in conformity with its national interests.

5. Each country respects the objectives and principles of the UN Charter and the publicly recognized principles and norms of international law.

#### Article 2

The two high-level contracting parties shall make efforts to expand and develop in an allround way the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries in the interests of the peoples struggling for the independent development of their respective countries.

#### Article 3

The two high-level contracting parties shall strengthen multiform cooperation in the economic, scientific, technical and cultural domains and exchange the successes and experiences gained in these fields.

#### Article 4

The two high-level contracting parties shall make positive efforts to develop and expand trade between the two countries.

#### Article 5

The two high-level contracting parties, as member states of the nonaligned movement, shall make joint efforts to strengthen and develop the movement.

#### Article 6

The two high-level contracting parties shall make positive efforts to destroy the old international economic order and establish a new international order conforming to the will and interests of the developing countries.

#### Article 7

The two high-level contracting parties shall give each other information and have consultation about the international problems and international events of common concern and support and cooperate with each other at international meetings.

#### Article 8

The two high-level contracting parties shall actively support the struggle of the people against imperialism, old and new colonialism, racism and dominationism and for defending world peace and security, consolidating national independence and achieving freedom.

## Article 9

The two high-level contracting parties shall oppose any attempt of the imperialists to split a country into two and subjugate and dominate the peoples of other countries and make positive efforts for the independent and peaceful settlement of the question of Korean reunification on a democratic principle free from any outside interference.

## Article 10

The present treaty shall come into force on the day of its signing and remain valid for 20 years. Unless any of the two contracting parties makes a written proposal to the other side to abrogate the treaty six months before its expiration, its terms will be automatically renewed for another ten years.

Signed in Pyongyang on May 2, 1978, and done in duplicate in Korean and French. Both texts are equally authentic.

Kim Il-song  
President  
Democratic People's  
Republic of Korea

Bokassa the First  
Emperor  
Central Africa

Kim, Bokassa Sign Documents

SK030407 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 3 May 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 May (KCNA)--A treaty of friendship and cooperation, a general agreement on economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation and a joint communique were signed in Pyongyang on May 2 between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Central African Empire.

Present at the signing ceremony were the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his wife, and His Majesty Bokassa the First, emperor of Central Africa, and the empress. Comrade Pak Song-chol and his wife, Comrades Kye Ung-tae, Ho Tam and Kong Chin-tae, personages concerned Yi Chang-son, Choe Chong-kon and Kil Chae-kyong, and Yi Man-sok, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the Central African Empire attended it on our side.

Present on the side of the Central African Empire were Mandaba Borncu Fidele, minister of state, juridical councillor of the Imperial Court and president of the Supreme Court; Lamine Theodore Blaise and Simon Bedaya-Ngaro, ministers of state and councillors of the Imperial Court; Emmanuel Bongopassi, councillor of the Imperial Court; Guy-Bruno Marie Darpan, minister and economic councillor to the emperor; Henri Koba and Gabriel Doyen, ministers and councillors of the Imperial Court; Andre-Dieudonne Nagale, minister of state in charge of planning, international cooperation and statistics; Michel Ghezera-Bria, foreign minister; Jean Pierre Lebouder, minister of agriculture, stockbreeding, waters, forests, fisheries, hunting and tourism; Rigobert Yombo, minister of energy, mines and geology; Abendoh Hubert, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Central African Empire to the DPRK; Bangui Sylvestre, ambassador of the Central African Empire to France; and Jacques Mboosso, secretary general of the Movement for Evolution of Black Africa.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and His Majesty Bokassa the First signed the treaty of friendship and cooperation, the general agreement on economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation and the joint communique between the two countries.

Other Agreements Signed

OWO21621Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1610 GMT 2 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 May (KCNA)--An agreement on cultural, scientific and technical cooperation, a trade agreement and an agreement on air services, an accord on economic and technical cooperation, an accord on technical cooperation and an accord on the foundation of the Korea-Central Africa mixed committee between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Central African Empire were signed in Pyongyang on May 2.

The agreements and accords were signed by Comrade Kong Chin-tae, authorized by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and by Andre Dieudonne Magale, minister of state in charge of planning, international cooperation and statistics, authorized by the Government of the Central African Empire. Present at the signing ceremony on our side were personages concerned and on the Central African side were some members of the entourage of His Majesty Bokassa the First.

NODONG SINMUN HONORS ANTI-JAPANESE STRUGGLE TRADITION

SKO90220Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2230 GMT 23 Apr 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 24 April commentary: "It Is a Great Honor for Our People to Inherit the Brilliant Tradition and Lesson of the Anti-Japanese Struggle"]

[Text] In the magnificent circumstances in which an all-out advance movement is being vigorously carried out to implement the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule, our people greet the significant 46th anniversary of the activation of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Our people, who greet this historic anniversary of the announcement to the entire world of the emergence of the Korean people's first armed force, warmly recall the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's immortal achievements in brilliantly fulfilling the historic cause of fatherland restoration, thus establishing our party's glorious revolutionary tradition by victoriously organizing and guiding the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Our party's revolutionary tradition established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle is our people's most precious revolutionary asset and is a deep-rooted historic foundation which enables our revolution to win victories forever. Thanks to the presence of this great revolutionary tradition, the Korean revolution has been able to occupy today's height, overcoming all difficulties and ordeals. Thanks to the presence of this strong foundation, our party, having been founded in a timely manner, has developed into a tested party and has thus attained today's achievements. Our people, who were oppressed and were buried in oblivion, have been able to develop into a most powerful and dignified people, and an era of great national prosperity and development has unfolded, an unprecedented event in our 5,000-year history.

It is a great honor and pride for our people to inherit and develop the revolutionary tradition developed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle for the purpose of pioneering a bright future for the Korean revolution. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: The brilliant revolutionary tradition and struggle experiences which were achieved in the anti-Japanese armed struggle are endlessly valuable assets which our party and people should comprehensively inherit and develop for the victory of the Korean revolution.

The revolutionary tradition is a historic and immeasurably valuable revolutionary asset which the party and people should comprehensively inherit and develop while carrying out revolution. It is an inexhaustible source of strength with which to hasten victory in revolution.

In order to win victory in a long-term struggle filled with ordeals, a struggle for the realization of socialism and communism, and in order to brilliantly fulfill its historic mission, the working class should possess, inherit and develop a revolutionary tradition. The sovereignty of the working class--which institutes the revolution and which is a powerful weapon in carrying out revolution and construction--and of the revolutionary armed forces emerges, develops and becomes strong in the framework of the revolutionary tradition. The revolutionary tradition helps the second generation to entertain a feeling of pride and sense of responsibility for the revolution, to inherit and develop their predecessors' glorious revolutionary task generation after generation.

Our people are glorious people who have inherited the great chuche revolutionary tradition established by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the flames of the anti-imperialist and anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle so as to pioneer the future of our revolution and the contemporary era under the banner of the immortal chuche ideology. The revolutionary tradition was established by the leader of the working class who pioneered a revolution--the first time. Accordingly, the greatness of the revolutionary tradition is synonymous with that of the leader and that of a revolutionary struggle. Our party's revolutionary tradition is a most glorious revolutionary tradition which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song--a great ideological theorist and a revolutionary genius--personally established in an unprecedentedly difficult struggle to open a new chuche era for the people.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a great revolutionary struggle which was waged in accordance with a perfect chuche line and line and under a revolutionary chuche banner. The anti-Japanese armed struggle was a bitter revolutionary war waged against the most tyrannical and cruel Japanese aggressors to fulfill the task of national and class liberation by supplying all necessities independently without national logistical support. In this struggle, the Korean communists developed a line, struggle methods and revolutionary strategies and tactics by themselves. They had to wage a bloody struggle against the well-armed Japanese imperialist aggressors for the cause of the mass of the working people by independently solving all problems with regard to the supply of all necessities.

Having set forth a chuche strategic and tactical policy in every development stage of the long-term anti-Japanese armed struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song organized and mobilized all defense potential for the implementation of this policy. Courageously employing protean guerrilla tactics, the great leader personally took the lead of the armed forces and smashed the vast Japanese imperialist forces, thus leading the revolutionary struggle along a single victorious path. Thus the great leader finally defeated the Japanese imperialist aggressors and brilliantly achieved the historic cause of fatherland restoration.

Indeed the anti-Japanese armed struggle was a great and honorable revolutionary struggle which pioneered the way to national liberation at a time when the national and class line faced great difficulty. It brought forth the era of independence in which the people, who had been oppressed, entered an era of self-determination, waging the revolution on their own.

Our party's revolutionary tradition is all the more brilliant and powerful because in it dwells the honorable and shining revolutionary history of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who, as the peerless patriot, has dedicated everything to the fatherland's liberty and independence and who, as the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, unerringly led the difficult and bloody anti-Japanese struggle to victory with his outstanding revolutionary theories, extraordinary leadership and unyielding will.

The revolutionary tradition established by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a great revolutionary tradition which has abundant, versatile and deep substance accumulated during the embodiment of the immortal chuche idea and which generates invincible might and vitality. The anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was a great revolutionary struggle not confined to the armed struggle then being carried out against Japanese imperialist aggression, but also conducive to solving all future problems and cultivating the people's destiny.

Employing the chuche idea as his base in leading the unyielding revolutionary struggle, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave extensive answers to all problems, small and large, arising during the revolutionary struggle--ranging from the basic principles, strategies and tactics of the revolution to the ideological and spiritual style and work methods of the revolutionaries.

Our party's revolutionary tradition includes a vast array of issues on all aspects of life, from political and military problems to those of culture and art and the formation of a party, a government, a revolutionary armed force of the chuche type, the anti-imperialist national reunification front and the anti-imperialist common front. It includes all difficult and complex problems that arose during the revolution and construction, such as the chuche work methods and the popular work style by which the masses completely fulfill their historical responsibilities as masters of the revolution and construction.

Thanks to these issues, our party's revolutionary tradition, which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song created while unfurling a new history of the revolution, is the greatest and most honorable revolutionary tradition unparalleled in the history of revolutionary movements. It splendidly shines as an immortal torch giving the people faith in certain victory, revolutionary enthusiasm and wisdom, and illuminates the future path to victory. Our party's honorable revolutionary tradition, which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song created during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, has been brilliantly inherited and developed in the struggle to implement the cause of chuche, thus becoming a source of power which will surely lead our people toward endless advances and victories.

By wisely leading our party and people to brilliantly inherit the revolutionary tradition of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle while endlessly developing it, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has provided today's victories and created epochal miracles, braving the storms of modern history. Following the nation's liberation, our people had to thrash through the thorny bushes of endless difficulties and ordeals under complex circumstances in which the nation was divided because of the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea. Our people had to wage a stern war against the U.S. imperialists--the cruelest aggressors in history, rise up once again from the ashes and forge [words indistinct] path in socialist construction, implementing difficult and complex revolutionary tasks to counter the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

We also had to carry out a creative and weighty struggle to maintain the unity of the party and the political and ideological purity of the revolutionary ranks, opposing opportunism at home and abroad. Likewise, our people had to face countless ordeals confronting the revolution. In the process, there were many difficult moments in which the destiny of the revolution, its very survival, was at stake.

However, our people valiantly inherited the brilliant revolutionary tradition of the anti-Japanese struggle under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and thus were able to successfully establish the party, government and armed forces without delay under the complex and difficult conditions that prevailed following the nation's liberation. We were able to vigorously advance without vicissitude, holding high the banner of chuche, and were able to create outstanding miracles and innovations of the century in the revolution and construction by defeating the U.S. imperialists, who boast of being the world's strongest power.

By successfully inheriting the chuche revolutionary tradition, our people have been able in a very short span of time to change our once-backward country into a powerful socialist nation, which is politically independent and possesses a powerful, self-reliant national economy, a self-reliant defense capability and a brilliantly blossoming national culture. By brilliantly inheriting and developing the glorious revolutionary tradition and holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem, our people, who historically led a most wretched life, have developed themselves today into a most powerful, dignified, glorious and proud revolutionary people who are vigorously pioneering their own fate, demonstrating their wisdom.

Today all our party members and workers are firmly united around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with a single ideology and will. They are devoting themselves to the struggle for the party and the revolution and to the victory of socialism and communism with a lofty feeling of endless pride in being revolutionary fighters who are faithful and loyal to the leader and in inheriting the glorious revolutionary tradition.

Our party's revolutionary tradition, which developed in the flames of the bitter anti-Japanese struggle, shines more brightly today along with the great task of imbuing the entire society with the chuche ideology. This tradition has a great impact on revolution and construction. The revolutionary tradition has developed into a mighty fighting power for thoroughly establishing the party's unique ideological system among party members and workers, accelerating the work of revolutionizing them and turning them into members of the working class and marking a continuous revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction.

Following the example set by the anti-Japanese patriots, who were endlessly faithful and loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, today our party members and workers are displaying the lofty revolutionary spirit of firmly supporting and safeguarding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song politically and ideologically at any time and at any place even at the cost of their lives, implementing the leader's instructions unconditionally and thoroughly. They are performing brilliant exploits in socialist construction with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, always overcoming any difficulty.



With the strengthening of revolutionary indoctrination work, the new generation, which has not experienced the wretched life of the past exploited society and did not undergo the ordeals of revolutionary struggle, has been firmly prepared as reliable successors to the revolution. This a great source of pride for our people and a factor firmly guaranteeing our people's advance and their final victory in the chuche cause.

With the extensive blossoming throughout the entire party and society of the anti-Japanese guerrilla unit members' revolutionary spirit and life mode under the revolutionary slogan "Production, study and life--all in the manner of the anti-Japanese guerrillas," the spirit of working, studying and living in a revolutionary manner has been promoted among our party members and workers. With the promotion of the revolutionary spirit of Paekdu Mountain, continuous innovations have been marked daily and heroic exploits have been performed daily in our socialist land. With the thorough implementation of the revolutionary work method which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song personally developed and in which the leader has set practical examples, a revolutionary spirit of deeply mingling with the masses, of eating together with them, of giving priority to political work--work with people--of vigorously mobilizing the masses to implement revolutionary tasks by setting examples, and of firmly uniting them around the party prevails among our functionaries.

Indeed our party has been strengthened and developed today into an ever-victorious, invincible and militant party capable of skillfully fulfilling any difficult and complicated task. The hearts of all party members and workers have been deeply filled with belief in chuche and unswerving loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Rapid progress has been made in our revolution and construction. This demonstrates the great vitality of our party's glorious revolutionary tradition.

Our party's revolutionary tradition, established by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the flames of the grim anti-Japanese struggle, is an immortal banner which has brought us today's great victory and glory and is a factor guaranteeing the final victory of the chuche cause. It is the greatest honor and a noble duty of all party members and workers to arm themselves with our party's brilliant revolutionary tradition established by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to adhere to and develop this tradition.

Firmly grasping the honorable revolutionary tradition, which is our revolution's plan for the ages, all party members and working people should more vigorously march along the path of brilliantly accomplishing the revolutionary cause of chuche which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song pioneered in the forests of Paekdu. Lying ahead of our people today is the sacred and heavy duty of brilliantly implementing the grand program of the Second 7-Year Plan set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and speeding up the complete victory of socialism and the fatherland's independent reunification. To brilliantly realize this important task, we should thoroughly defend, preserve and give glory to the party's honorable revolutionary tradition and stoutly struggle in the revolutionary spirit and with the stamina of Paekdu.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows: We should imitate the heroic struggle of the revolutionary ancestors and inherit and develop their spirit of struggle.

In this way we should all struggle for the fatherland's reunification and independence and the ultimate victory of the Korean revolution with the revolutionary spirit and unyielding will displayed by the anti-Japanese guerrillas who fought in the forests of Paekdu.

The revolutionary tradition which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song established in the course of the anti-Japanese struggle is an invincible revolutionary weapon enabling our revolution to brave any storm and carry out to the end the cause of imbuing the entire society with the chuche idea. When we glorify this honorable revolutionary tradition, we shall always march along the single road of victory, whatever difficulty and ordeal may confront us, as we did in the difficult anti-Japanese struggle.

We should further strengthen the cause of the revolutionary tradition, study deeply and richly experience the great leader's honorable and brilliant revolutionary history richly embroidered with his revolutionary thoughts, wise leadership and noble communist virtues. We should imitate and embody the noble revolutionary spirit displayed by the anti-Japanese revolutionaries, who were infinitely loyal to the leader.

Party organizations especially should further intensify education of the new generations in the revolutionary tradition to suit the demands of the reality in which they come to stage as the protagonists of the times and the revolution. Thus the young generation should be thoroughly taught how the happy and rewarding life they enjoy today was made possible, and they should be brought to full bloom and be firmly prepared as true reliable successors to the cause of chuche who vigorously struggle only along the single road of the revolution pointed out by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

In successfully implementing the new prospective plan and more vigorously accelerating revolution and construction, dynamically carrying out the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural--and holding high the slogan of imbuing the entire society with the chuche idea, all party members and working people should further bring to full bloom the honorable revolutionary tradition established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and brilliantly accomplish, generation after generation, the revolutionary cause of chuche pioneered in the forests of Paekdu.

The revolutionary cause of our people is forever invincible. Holding high the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and under the guidance of the party, they are marching forward, glorifying the revolutionary tradition of chuche, which is an artery linking the past, the present and the more splendid future of our revolution, which has brilliantly embroidered the era of chuche. By brilliantly inheriting and developing our party's honorable revolutionary tradition and holding high the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea, we should hasten the fatherland's independent reunification and our revolution's ultimate victory and triumphantly accomplish the revolutionary cause of chuche.

CHONG CHUN-KI MEETS LEBANESE FRIENDSHIP GROUP OFFICIAL

SEP60/477 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 25 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Apr (KCNA)--Comrade Chong Chun-ki on April 24 met and had a friendly conversation with Yusef Abd al-Hassan, secretary general of the Lebanon-Korea Friendship Association, on a visit to our country. On hand was personage concerned Kim Yong-sun.



## Departure 25 April

SK260748Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 26 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Apr (KCNA)--Yusef Abd al-Hassan, secretary general of the Lebanon-Korea Friendship Association, left Pyongyang on 25 April by plane. During his stay in Korea he visited historic sites of revolution, factories, educational and cultural institutions and other places and expressed deep admiration for the successes made by the Korean people in the revolution and construction under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. A few days ago he placed a basket of flowers carrying boundless respect and reverence before the statue of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song erected in a place of honour of the Mansudae hill where the Korean revolution museum is standing and heartily wished him good health and a long life.

## CHONGNYON BACKS CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL CONVOCATION

SK030427Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0402 GMT 3 May 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 May (KCNA)--The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) made public a statement on April 26 in support of the appeal sent by the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland on April 24 to the political parties and social organisations of South Korea and organisations of overseas compatriots on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the historic joint conference of representatives of the North and South Korean political parties and social organisations initiated, organized and guided in person by the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

Pointing to the manoeuvres of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and the Pak Chong-hui, puppet clique to keep our country divided forever, the statement stressed: At this very juncture, it is entirely right to convene a nation-wide political consultative conference attended by representatives of all parties, groupings and people of all walks of life in the North and the South and representatives of all the organisations of overseas compatriots and discuss nation-saving measures for frustrating and thwarting the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists and handing down a unified country to the rising generation, by drawing on the previous experiences of the April joint conference.

We earnestly hope that all the political parties and social organisations and personages of all circles in South Korea who want unity and aspire after reunification will turn out as one for alliance and negotiation with communism, discarding anticommunism, and for the establishment of a North-South confederation and a nation-wide confederal government in response to the proposal of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland.

We strongly demand that the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique ensure free conditions for the figures of all strata in South Korea to participate in the North-South political consultative conference, and immediately step down from "power" as the South Korean people demand.

Through our work in the past period we have gained precious experiences telling us that those who truly love the country and set store by the future of the nation can unite under the banner of national reunification, despite their difference in ideology and political view, the statement stressed. It ardently appealed to all the overseas compatriots and particularly to the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" ("Mindan") and compatriots under it to actively respond to the proposal for holding a nation-wide political consultative conference, with the eagerness to pave the way for reunification together, tightly joining hands with each other, in accordance with the three principles of national reunification.

## DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR VIETNAM TU CONGRESS

SK030445Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0357 GMT 3 May 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 May (KCNA)--A trade union delegation of our country left here on May two by plane to attend the fourth congress of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions.

## AFP CITES ASAHI REPORT ON TREATMENT FOR SON OF OFFICIAL

OW300542Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0504 GMT 30 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 30 Apr (AFP)--A noted Japanese brain surgeon has been asked to give his advice for the treatment of a son of a North Korean "very important person" who has been in a coma after he met with a traffic accident recently, the influential daily ASAHI reported today. The son of the vip as mentioned in the ASAHI report is believed to be Mr Kim Chong-il, presumed heir of North Korean President Kim Il-song. Rumours have been rife in Tokyo since early this year that Mr Kim Chong-il suffered a fatal brain injury in September last year when he was attacked by a group of young military officers in Pyongyang.

The ASAHI report said that Professor Tatsuyuki Kudo at the Keio University brain surgery department of Tokyo was contacted by a doctor living in Tokyo in November last year. The daily quoted Prof Kudo as saying that the doctor showed him two brain-wave recorded papers in asking him for his advice. According to Prof Kudo, one record was taken immediately after the man met with the disaster and the other a few days before Prof Kudo was contacted. Prof Kudo also said that the doctor brought with him clinical charts which said that the man had been in hemiplegic and without consciousness. The charts also showed the man has been having higher body temperatures. Professor Kudo was then asked to go to Pyongyang but he turned down the request because he was too busy.

The ASAHI also quoted the professor as saying that he told the doctor two weeks later that the man's condition was "comparatively light" after consulting with Prof Nobuo Yoshii of the Tokyo University medical department, one of Japan's top brain surgeons. The doctor, who contacted with Prof Kudo, declined to disclose the name of the "human vegetable man" to the ASAHI reporter. He only said that he contacted with Prof Kudo after he has been asked to do so by a Korean resident in Tokyo with whom he has been in acquaintance for more than 10 years. He also said that he had first contacted with Mr Taro Takemi, president of the Japan Medical Association, who introduced him Prof Kudo.

However, the daily said that "Chosen Soren" (association of the pro-Pyongyang Korean residents in Japan) categorically denied the report saying that Mr Kim Chong-il's reported comatose condition was totally "groundless."

## BRIEFS

WOMEN'S DELEGATION TO ROMANIA--Pyongyang, 20 Apr--A delegation of the Democratic Women's Union headed by An Ok-son left here yesterday by plane to attend a national women's conference of Romania. It was seen off at the airport by functionaries of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union and Dumitru Popa, Romanian ambassador to our country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT 20 Apr 78 SK]

RETURN OF GYMNASTS--Pyongyang, 22 Apr--The gymnasts of our country returned to Pyongyang by train yesterday after attending international gymnastic contests held in Moscow and Riga, the Soviet Union. At the contests our gymnast Kim Kwang-chin won first and second places in the ring exercise and gymnast Kang Kwang-song third place in the same event. Gymnast Chong Hyang-suk carried away a bronze medal in the balancing exercise. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 22 Apr 78 SK]

JAPANESE DELEGATION DEPARTS--Pyongyang, 23 Apr--The delegation of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea left here on 22 April by plane. During its stay in Korea the delegation visited historic sites of revolution, museums, factories, educational and cultural institutions and other places and highly appreciated the successes registered by the Korean people in the revolution and construction under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [Excerpt] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0822 GMT 23 Apr 78 SK]

FINNISH WRITER VISITS--Pyongyang, 25 Apr--Comrade Chong Chun-ki on 24 April met and had a friendly talk with Finnish writer Olavi Linnus and his wife on a visit to our country. Present there was personage concerned Pak Yong-si. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 25 Apr 78 SK] Pyongyang, 26 Apr--Finnish writer Olavi Linnus and his wife left Pyongyang on 25 April by plane. During their stay in Korea they visited a historic site of revolution, educational and cultural institutions and other places. On 15 April the guests placed a basket of flowers in humble reverence before the statue of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song erected on the Mansudae Hill where the Korean Revolution Museum is standing and heartily wished him good health and a long life. On 23 April they were invited to a friendship gathering arranged by the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 26 Apr 78 SK]

NEW ENVOY TO SAO TOME--Pyongyang, 27 Apr--Yi Ik-hong, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome y Principe, on 14 April presented his credentials to Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of Sao Tome y Principe, according to a report. The president asked the ambassador to convey his warm greetings to the great leader. He expressed his satisfaction with the strengthening and development of the traditional and militant friendship and solidarity and friendly and cooperative relations on good terms between the two countries. He said that the people of Sao Tome y Principe denounced all the manoeuvres of imperialism to perpetuate the artificial division of Korea and expressed full support to the Korean people's just cause of the peaceful reunification of the country. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1042 GMT 27 Apr 78 OW]

KIM IL-SONG PAMPHLET--Pyongyang, 24 Apr--"Theses on Socialist Education", an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, was brought out in pamphlet form in Burma on 10 April, according to a report. His portrait is printed with due respect in the pamphlet. The words "in celebration of the 66th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" are written on the front cover. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 24 Apr 78 SK]

IV. 3 May 78

S O U T H K O R E A

E 1

NUCLEAR MAC MEETING SLATED FOR 11 MAY

SK031345Y Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1010 GMT 3 May 78 SK

[Text] The 386th regular meeting of the Korean Armistice Commission will be held at 1100 on 11 May at the main conference room in Panmunjom, the United Nations Command [UNC] announced this afternoon. The UNC originally proposed that the meeting be held on 4 May. However, the UNC has accepted a counterproposal by the communist side to hold the meeting on 11 May.

At the forthcoming meeting the UNC will deal with the infiltration of an armed spy ship in the waters of Komun Island on 28 April, it was learned. The coming meeting will be the first in some 9 months and 20 days since the 385th meeting, which was held on 16 July last year in connection with the repatriation of crew members of a U.S. helicopter. This will be the longest interval between regular meetings since the Korean cease-fire.

REMAINING KAL CREWMEN ARRIVE IN SEOUL

SK030956Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0849 GMT 3 May 78 SK

[Excerpts] Seoul, 3 May (HAPTONG)--The pilot and navigator of an ill-fated Korean Air Lines (KAL) Boeing 707 returned home today 13 days after the crash-landing of their craft in northern Russia.

Pilot Kim Chang-kyu and navigator Yi Kun-sik were released from ten days of detention in the Soviet Union after admitting the craft's violation of Russian airspace, and flew home via Paris and Anchorage. The two fliers were greeted by officials of the Korean national flag carrier upon their arrival at the Kimpo International Airport. After a brief reunion with their families they met the press and offered their appreciation to President Park Chung-hui and the people for their deep considerations which they said have led them to set foot on the fatherland again.

They also thanked the United States, other friendly nations and international organizations for the sincere efforts they made for the early repatriation of the crewmen. Expressing their deep sorrow over the deaths of two passengers who were killed when Soviet interceptors fired at the jetliner, they told reporters that the cause of the incident will be made known by a government probe team set up to investigate the plane's straying.

PUBLIC WARNED OF 'INFLUENCE-PEDDLING' IMPOSTORS

SK030120Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0105 GMT 3 May 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 3 May (HAPTONG)--The Blue House asked the people today not to be misguided by those abusing the title of the presidential mansion in their swindling attempts, including influence-peddling.

The secretariat of the Blue House made the warning as it noted that some people have been troubled by those who impersonated officials working at the presidential mansion or relatives of the Blue House staffers. The secretariat pointing out that its staffers are prohibited from getting involved in any influence-peddling, asked the people to report to it or police stations when such cases take place.

## FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCES DIPLOMATIC RESHUFFLE

SK030333Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0300 GMT 3 May 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 3 May (HAPTONG)--The government will effect a major reshuffle of diplomatic mission chiefs around the middle of May, according to the Foreign Ministry today. Sources at the ministry said that the planned shakeup, billed as a routine reshuffle, largely involves mission chiefs with extended overseas service and that agreements have already been sent to respective host countries for some ambassadors.

The sources said Vice Foreign Minister Yun Ha-chong is the most likely choice for the ambassadorial post in Spain, while Vice Culture and Information Minister Kim Tong-hui will return to the ministry to become ambassador to Iran. Yi Min-yong, assistant foreign minister for political affairs, will be promoted to the rank of vice minister to replace Yun, the sources said.

Other designations include:

- Hyon Si-hak, ambassador to Iran, to be transferred to Mexico to succeed Amb. Chang Sang-mun, who will go to Harvard University for study.
- Yi Sang-ok, director of the ministry's Office of Planning and Management, to head the embassy in Costa Rica, replacing Charge d'Affaires Yi Pok-hyong. Yi is to become consul general in Vancouver, Canada.
- Pak Sang-yong, director of the American Affairs Bureau, to head the office.
- An Yong-chol, minister at the mission to the United Nations, to head the consulate general in Atlanta, Georgia.

Amb. Chi Song-ku in Senegal and Amb. Kim Chang-hun in Gabon, whose assignments in the African nations exceeded four years, are also expected to be affected in the coming personnel change.

Also to be involved in the reshuffle are charge d'affaires in Latin America, including Pak Chang-nam in Ecuador, Chong Hui-taek in Surinam and Kim Chin-ha in Paraguay, Mun Chong-yul in Bolivia and Kim Tae-chi in the African nation of Upper Volta, in line with the government decision to fill those posts with higher officials.

The government was understood to fill the post in Singapore, recently vacated by the resignation of Amb. Yi Kyu-song, the newly created ambassadorial post in Ghana, and the two new consul general posts in Seattle and Niigata.

## RPR ALLEGES BRIBERY IN U.S. TROOP WITHDRAWAL SLOWDOWN

SK021403Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1025 GMT 2 May 78 SK

["Echo of the People's Sentiment" feature]

[Text] A rumor has recently been circulating in downtown Seoul. It is a fact already known to the world that the plan to withdraw U.S. forces from South Korea is going backward as days pass. Singlaub, former chief of staff of U.S. forces in South Korea, was removed from his post by Carter after his remark opposing the troop withdrawal. In the U.S. Congress, too, there have been moves in the Armed Services Committees of the U.S. Senate and House to alter or suspend the plan to withdraw U.S. forces from South Korea.



After a noisy trip to Seoul and some hearings, Stratton, chairman of the investigations subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee, submitted a so-called recommendation regarding the protracted stationing of U.S. forces in South Korea in response to the cry of Pak Chong-hui. In the U.S. Congress recently, those acting in concert with the desperate efforts of Chongwadae to block the withdrawal of U.S. ground forces from South Korea are increasing in number.

Former President Ford is one of them. Ford is said to have sent a letter to Republican congressmen urging them to review the planned withdrawal of U.S. ground forces from South Korea. It is an already known fact that Ford received huge amounts in bribes from Pak Chong-hui. Whether or not these bribes will be effective will be revealed soon. There is a strong feeling that the pro-South Korean elements are reviving again in U.S. military and political circles. In other words, there is a strong suspicion that the Chongwadae bribery operation in the United States may have resumed and may have attained great success.

The rumor prevailing in downtown Seoul is that Chongwadae has resumed bribery operations in the United States to kill Carter's troop withdrawal plan. This new bribery operation in the United States is said to be larger in scale and scope than Pak Tong-son's "Operation Iceberg" and Kim Han-cho's "Operation White Snow".

The bribery operation against U.S. military circles is called "Operation Blue Dragon", and the one against the U.S. Congress is called "Operation White Tiger." The rascal who commands these operations is of course the traitor Pak Chong-hui at Chongwadae. Unlike the previous bribery operations, the cat's paws and culprits in these operations are said to be a certain special organ headed by Kim Chong-pil.

What will result from the new Chongwadae U.S. bribery operation now affecting military and political circles in Washington? It is very easy to predict the result of the new operation. It will end with the collapse of Chongwadae.

RPR SCORES BROWN'S 'NUCLEAR UMBRELLA' COMMENT

SK021217Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1010 GMT 2 May 78 SK

[Text] At an open hearing of the Senate International Relations Committee held to discuss transferring military equipment and offering security assistance to South Korea, the first of its kind since Carter's 21 April statement on the troop withdrawal plan, U.S. Defense Secretary Brown made the violent remark that South Korea will remain under the U.S. nuclear umbrella. This reveals again the aggressive nature of the U.S. war maniacs, who are desperately scheming to ignite a new war on the Korean Peninsula by supporting and manipulating the Pak Chong-hui clique, which is headed for downfall.

Clamoring about the bogus "threat of southward invasion," the U.S. war maniacs are scheming to either revise or cancel the plan to withdraw U.S. forces from South Korea, and are instigating the Pak Chong-hui clique to ignite a war of northward invasion, offering them huge amounts of military aid.

All the facts show that although the United States is clamoring about "peace" to mislead world public opinion, it is still pursuing war. The United States must abandon its aggressive ambition toward the Korean Peninsula and withdraw all U.S. forces and lethal weapons from South Korea.

## MAYDAR-LED COOPERATION DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MOSCOW

OW030634Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0550 GMT 1 May 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 30 Apr (MONTSAME)--The delegation headed by D. Maydar, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Mongolian side of the Mongolian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, returned home today. The delegation participated in the work of a regular session of the intergovernmental commission in Moscow.

The delegation was met at Ulaanbaatar's Bayant-Uhaa airport by T. Ragchaa, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; T. Dabagsuren, chief of an MPRP Central Committee department; B. Badarch, administrator of affairs of the MPR Council of Ministers; and other officials. Also on hand was A. I. Smirnov, USSR ambassador to the MPR.

## TSEDENBAL CABLES NEW AFGAN LEADER, RECOGNIZES NEW GOVERNMENT

OW030632Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1447 GMT 2 May 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 2 May (MONTSAME)--Today's UNEN published the telegram sent by Y. Tsendenbal, chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, to Nur Mohammed Taraki, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and prime minister. The telegram reports that the Government of the MPR has officially recognized the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, established as a result of the 27 April liberation movement. The telegram expresses the firm conviction that friendly relations between the two countries will continue to develop and strengthen for the benefit of the Mongolian and Afghan people and in the interests of peace, national independence and social progress.

## UNEN WARNS ASIAN PEOPLE AGAINST CHINESE ADVENTURISM

OW030732Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0525 GMT 1 May 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 30 Apr (MONTSAME)--Territorial encroachment, annexation and the threat of force were Mao's methods and are the same for his successors, the current Chinese leaders, writes Mongolia's UNEN in a commentary on the recent incursion of Chinese ships into Japan's Senkaku Islands.

The paper notes that in the past the Chinese leaders as well as the Kuomintang [leaders] ignored the Senkakus. They announced their claims on these uninhabited islands only after oil was discovered in this region as reported by a UN commission in 1969. The Chinese leaders then pretended that they were prepared to make concessions on this issue in the interests of an early conclusion of a Chinese-Japanese treaty aimed at drawing Japan into their anti-Soviet orbit.

However, UNEN stresses, responsible people in Japan opposed the conclusion of a treaty with China which is against the Soviet Union. Under these conditions the Chinese rulers resorted to "a purely Chinese method," sending hundreds of armed ships to the Senkaku Islands. A few years ago the Japanese paper THE JAPAN TIMES, writing about the violent Chinese occupation of Vietnam's Paracel Islands, said that China was making it quite clear that it was prepared to use armed force to seize territories which it claims, the Mongolian paper notes.

UNEN stresses that Asian people must maintain great vigilance against the Chinese whose adventuristic policies are aimed at hegemony and intimidating others.

#### P. JASRAY RECEIVES HURAL APPOINTMENT TO MINISTER

OW030048Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1505 GMT 1 May 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 1 May (MONTSAME)--By a decree of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium P. Jasray, first deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission of the MPR Council of Ministers, has been appointed a minister of the MPR.

He has occupied a number of responsible positions in the MPR Central Statistical Administration, the MPR State Committee for Prices and Standards and most recently he has been working as chief of an MPRP Central Committee department. P. Jasray has been a member of the party since 1951, is a member of the MPRP Central Committee and has been repeatedly elected a deputy of the MPR People's Great Hural. His fruitful activities have been rewarded with an order of the Polar Star and MPR medals.

#### NEW ENVOYS TO MPR PRESENT CREDENTIALS TO TSENDEMBAL

##### Burmese Ambassador

OW291442Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1446 GMT 27 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpts] Ulaanbaatar, 27 Apr (MONTSAME)--Kyaw Khaing, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to the MPR, today presented his credentials to Y. Tsendenbal, chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium. Present at the ceremony were T. Gotob, secretary of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium; Mr Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs; and other officials.

Y. Tsendenbal and Kyaw Khaing had a friendly conversation after the ceremony.

##### Malaysian Ambassador

OW291444Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1851 GMT 27 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpts] Ulaanbaatar, 27 Apr (MONTSAME)--D. Sulong, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Federation of Malaysia to the MPR, today presented his credentials to Y. Tsendenbal, chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium. Present at the ceremony were T. Gotob, secretary of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium; M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs; and T. Narhuu and B. Natsagdorj, chiefs of departments of the MPR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Ambassador D. Sulong and Y. Tsendenbal exchanged speeches at the ceremony. Y. Tsendenbal and Ambassador D. Sulong had a friendly conversation after the ceremony, which was attended by T. Gotob and M. Dugersuren.

#### TSENDEMBAL MEETS WITH PARTY COMMISSION CHAIRMEN

OW291434Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1806 GMT 28 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 28 Apr (MONTSAME)--UNEN reports that Comrade Y. Tsendenbal yesterday received the participants in a seminar of party commission chairmen of aymag, city and regional MPRP committees.



We stressed at the meeting that party organizations must direct all of their activities at implementing the decisions of the third plenum of the MPRP Central Committee.

RAGCHAA VISITS OMNOGOBI, DUNDGOBI; CHECKS ON POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

OW301120Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1439 GMT 29 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 29 Apr (MONTSAME)--UNEN reports that T. Ragchaa, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, has visited Omnogobi and Dundgobi aymags where he familiarized himself with the work of the rural working people in the light of the decisions of the third plenum of the MPRP Central Committee (1977) and the party Central Committee's recent resolution aimed at further strengthening the economy of agricultural associations and developing live-stock breeding, which are the main branches of MPR agriculture.

BRIEFS

RETAIL PRICE ADJUSTMENT--Ulaanbaatar, 15 Apr--The MPR State Committee for Prices and Standards has adopted a decision to lower the retail prices of some consumer goods effective 15 April. The average price of packing cloth with cotton fibers has been decreased from 22 to 38.9 percent, some items made from capron fabric by 30 percent, some types of refrigerators by 18 percent, "Rekord" brand television sets by 22 percent, several types of cameras by 46.5 percent, school fountain pens by 60 percent, and various kinds of domestically produced footwear with rubber soles from 6.1 to 49.1 percent. At the same time the prices of some glass and porcelain goods whose production or import costs are not recouped by retail prices have been increased from 20 to 46.2 percent, and prices of some metal products have increased 64.1 percent. Prices of imported adult footwear have been increased depending on quality and appearance of the goods. Prices of domestically produced footwear and street clothes will be set depending on the variety and quality of the product. [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1834 GMT 15 Apr 78 OW]

NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR--Ulaanbaatar, 27 Apr--(Jacques Fesquer), new French ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR, arrived here today. He was welcomed by B. Natsagdorj, chief of a department of the MPR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, at the Ulaanbaatar railway station. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1452 GMT 27 Apr 78 OW]

## NE WIN MESSAGE TO WORKERS DAY RALLIES

BK011043Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0130 GMT 1 May 78 BK

[Text of 1 May message from the President and Chairman of the Burma Socialist Program Party U Ne Win to 1978 Workers Day mass rallies held throughout Burma--read by announcer]

[Text] It is a great pleasure to extend best wishes to the workers of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma on this the first workers day celebration held since the workers organization was established at all levels according to the socialist democratic structure. The Burma Socialist Program Party has constantly honored its pledge never to lose sight of the welfare of the working people, including the workers. It has also worked for the establishment of a genuine, stable and durable unity among workers and peasants, who constitute the basic classes.

At present, the working people, including peasants and workers, are exercising popular sovereignty as provided by the state constitution, and many are shouldering responsibilities and serving with state organs of power at all levels. Thus, the workers organization at all levels and the working masses must establish a cohesive unit. Special priority must be given to consolidating and raising the leadership role at all levels of the workers organization for the perpetuation of this unity. I wish to urge the working masses to make an all-out effort to fulfill the 1978-79 economic plan under the leadership, supervision and guidance of the BSPP. This year being the first year of the Third 4-Year Plan, efforts must be directed toward laying a solid foundation for coming years. It is imperative that workers diligently carry out the tasks of substantially raising production according to the economic strategy of the BSPP. Efforts must be made to minimize losses and wastage, produce products of standard quality, turn out goods according to schedule, observe worksite discipline and maintain a stable and congenial working atmosphere.

While the working people, including the workers, are collectively endeavoring to build a peaceful, united and affluent society, destructive elements of all types are carrying out obstructive and destructive activities. Therefore, for the sake of peace at worksites, peaceful development of the state, and eradication of all kinds of saboteurs, I wish to urge the working masses to vigilantly and actively participate in providing security for mills, factories and work establishments in the people's militia movement, and in giving assistance in military matters.

## SAN YU TOURS MANDALAY, PEGU DIVISIONS

BK301125Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 29 Apr 78 BK

[Summary] General San Yu, general secretary of the Burma Socialist Program Party and secretary of the State Council, on 28 and 29 April toured Mandalay and Pegu divisions where he discussed political, organizational, economic and general affairs, returning to Rangoon today via Toungoo.

General San Yu arrived in Toungoo on the morning of 28 April on board an army plane from Rangoon accompanied by party Central Executive Committee member and Chief of Staff Gen Kyaw Htin; secretary of the party Central Committee headquarters, Col Khin Maung Tint; head of the party organizing department, U Thein Ngwe; and director general of the State Council office, U Mya Kyaw.

They then proceeded to Pyinmana by helicopter, holding discussions with officials of party, worker and peasant organizations, the Lanzin youth organization, army units and organs of power from Pyinmana, Lewe, Yamethin, Thkon and Pyawbwe townships. They returned to Toungoo at 1400.

On the morning of 29 April General San Yu and party held discussions with officials of party, worker and peasant organizations, Lanzin youth, army units and organs of power from Toungoo, Yedashe, Oktwin, Tantabin, Pyu, Kyaukkyi, Shwegyin, Kyauktaga, Nyaunglebin, Daik-u, Waw, Thanatpin, Pegu, Kawa and Thandaung townships. The meeting was also attended by the chairmen and members of the regional party committee, divisional People's Council and councils of people's judges and inspectors.

"On political and organizational matters General San Yu called for efforts to consolidate party organization and stabilize party leadership. Party committees at various levels, he added, must promote the ideological knowledge of party members, consolidate it with their daily lives, and lead party members to be exemplary among the working people in honesty, ambition, hard work and selflessness. Efforts must be also made to recruit new members for the party and use them in various party organizations.

"Dealing with the economy he asked them to fulfill the paddy purchasing targets as well as to raise paddy production. Pulses must also be cultivated for local consumption and for export to earn foreign exchange. He also noted the necessity of cultivating and fully producing the projected crops as targeted. Teak and hardwood must be systematically planted and conserved, wastage prevented, and correct production and use of timber controlled. He also noted the government plan to increase the production of teak and hardwood during the Third 4-Year Plan to earn foreign exchange which will be used for investment by the country.

"On social affairs the party general secretary said that the social sector must also play its respective role in contributing to the establishment of a new socialist society." He then explained the need to systematically implement health programs and maintain traditional culture.

"On security General San Yu said that Mandalay division is connected to other states and divisions by land as well as water. As a result of the ineffectiveness of administration in some remote areas there could be some problems. Taking advantage of this situation, crimes and smuggling activities have arisen. To stop these activities work must be done to extend organizational and administrative influence to these areas. It is also necessary, he said, to be diligent and vigilant in insuring regional security, which can in turn stop the infiltration of saboteurs. Work must be done so that people can actually enjoy the fruits of the socialist democratic social system. Since eradication of insurgency is interrelated with security at home, people's police forces and the people's militia must join hands with the armed forces, he said.

"On public management, the general secretary said that all levels of the People's Councils and the People's Assembly are organs operating on behalf of the working people to implement the goals of the state. Therefore, since these organs must implement the party's policies for the state, they must correctly and definitely abide by the leadership of the party.

"In a meeting held by the party general secretary, delegates representing various organizations also presented matters concerning politics, economy, organization and other issues. After replying to some questions raised at the meeting, General San Yu gave a closing speech. He said that in the future the central level will keep in touch with regional organs, while regional levels must frequently meet with township unit levels on behalf of the center.

"Township party units must also keep in close touch with basic party organizations, while party organs at basic levels must blend with and penetrate the masses to work together with the people. Only then will reciprocal reporting and communications between the higher and lower levels be more active. This will in turn lead to a more active leadership of the people and the socialist goal envisaged will be attained much more quickly, he said."

#### VOPB MAY DAY APPEAL URGES WORKERS TO TOPPLE GOVERNMENT

BK011440Y Voice of the People of Burma [Clandestine] in Burmese to Burma 1200 GMT  
30 Apr 78 BK

[Unattributed article: "The May Day banner of the workers today is to wage the people's democratic revolution until the end and to struggle for the complete downfall of the military government"]

[Text] May Day is the day for the working class in Burma to join hands with other laboring masses in the struggle against reactionary rulers--the capitalist class; to oppose and fight economic exploitation, political murder and social insult; and to wage struggles for better working conditions, sufficient food, clothing and shelter, job security, employment rights, and so forth. It is also a day of struggle for the liberation of the working class and the entire people of Burma, as well as a glorious day marking the unified struggle of the international proletariat.

Among the Burmese people the working class is the most conscious class, which will most decisively and resolutely crush all reactionary rulers. It is the class leading the revolution in Burma. The class for a long time has had its own vanguard--the Burma Communist Party [BCP]. The party is the bearer of the revolutionary struggle and the victory banner for the working class as well as the entire people. It is a great, brilliant and long-standing party equipped with the weapon of scientific Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung thought. For this reason the prestige of the struggle waged by the working class has heightened.

Today the working class has formed an alliance with the peasantry and, on the basis of this alliance, joined forces with other revolutionary people of all nationalities, classes and strata to crush imperialism, feudal-landlordism and bureaucrat capitalism, as well as the representative of these three "isms"--the Ne Win-San Yu military government. The working class is striving to establish a people's democratic state by grasping armed struggle as the key link and combining it with other forms of struggle. This great struggle, a praiseworthy deed of the working class in Burma which has now gone on for over 30 years, is indeed unprecedented in the history of the struggles waged by the working class. Under the leadership of the BCP, the working class has been carrying out its historic task and will resolutely continue to do so. It is a class which will unify all revolutionary forces, clear the path of all obstacles and continue to march until its socialist and communist goal is attained for certain.

When celebrating the militant May Day anniversary, the revolutionary workers headed by the BCP, maintaining the good revolutionary traditions of May Day, firmly, decisively and correctly resolve to struggle to accomplish the present, as well as the brilliant future tasks of the workers. Meanwhile, the Ne Win-San Yu military government, which has put up a sham socialist signboard, is forcefully agitating and brainwashing the workers, destroying the true essence of May Day. The Ne Win-San Yu military government, holding a gun in one hand and offering gifts with the other, is threatening as well as hoodwinking the workers to work harder for the success of its bureaucratic capitalist economic plan.

"Please work diligently!" Dear comrades, did you hear that? They are asking you, the workers, to forget about the bayonets and bullets. They are asking you to forget about the worker martyrs who died at their hands. They are also asking you to forget about the heroes who are being mercilessly tortured in their prisons. They are telling workers to forget about how poorly fed and poorly clad they are and how workers live in garbage dumps.

The Ne Win-San Yu military dictators are strangling the workers with their blood-stained hands. Sometimes they shamelessly utter sweet words. These military bandits, who are unrivalled in their evil, are muffling the sobbing cries of parents, wives, children and relatives of martyrs who died at their hands. They are silencing the moans of the workers who are being tortured in their prisons today. They are gagging the cries of the starving workers. They are also endeavoring to stamp out and crush the unity and noble struggle of the workers.

Dear comrades, can you hear these sounds? The last words uttered by the fallen martyrs, the gunfire of the people's armed forces on the battle ground, the sound of gritting teeth from inside the military government's prisons and the angry voices of the people of all nationalities. These are sounds which reach the workers.

"Fight! Fight! Until the military government is crushed! Never surrender! Fight by replacing one fallen leader with another! Whatever disguises the military government may wear, remember it is our common enemy!" These are the slogans being chanted today.

Today the military government is becoming weaker. Let's take a look at the hatchetmen of the military government--the mercenary army. It is facing one defeat after another while many of the mercenaries have died, become invalids or useless shell-shocked persons. Their morale is at its lowest ebb, while rivalry, mistrust, refusal to obey orders, desertions, sharing spoils, and so forth are rampant in the mercenary army. The situation is so bad that attempts have been made to assassinate Ne Win, San Yu and company. Ousters and replacements have been made many times among the top mercenary officers and former military men. The main pillar propping up the military government is tottering.

The military government's political trickery is also being exposed. The people no longer trust the military government's so-called revolution and the so-called Burma socialist program. Since the reactionary military government took power, it has massacred, oppressed, exploited and robbed workers, peasants, students, urban poor and the people of all nationalities, and has intensified the civil war. These are the facts behind the military government's so-called revolution.

Meanwhile, the people are deprived of all rights, oppressed and manipulated by military dictators and trampled by military boots. The actual conditions facing the people expose the political lies of the military government. Soviet social-imperialism may sing all sorts of praises about the military government's Burma socialist program, but it is an irrefutable fact that it is nothing but sham socialism.

Let's take a look at the military government's socialist economy. It is very clear that in practice their socialist economy relies on the imperialists, on maintaining feudal-landlordism and on promoting bureaucrat capitalism. Using the term "state-owned," the bureaucrat capitalists of the military government are getting richer day by day. The people are like "fish out of water" while the country--getting poorer day by day--has become a slave immersed in debts. The military government controls the lifeline of the country by monopolizing all the wealth and sharing it with global monopoly capitalists.



Since 1974 the military government has increased tax collection three fold, and attempts are being made to raise it still higher. The people faced starvation once in 1967 and again in 1974--and starvation is once again threatening the people today. Facts once again prove that the military government's socialism means nothing but accepting handouts from the global monopoly capitalists and insuring even worse poverty for the people.

Let's take a look at the capitalists of the world, whom the military government relies on so much. The creditors of the military government themselves are facing all sorts of hardships. In spite of many attempts to salvage the situation, they are still "sailing in a leaking boat." The major creditors of the military government--the United States, Japan, West Germany, and so forth--as well as Soviet social-imperialism, are all struggling to solve their own insoluble contradictions. Sounds of despair can be heard louder today. The capitalist world on which the military government mainly relies is deteriorating.

Despite the facts that the military government's main supporting pillar--the mercenary army--is tottering; its political lies have been exposed; its economy is in a shambles; and its sponsors--the capitalists--are in a state of deterioration, the military government will not willingly "abdicate the throne." It will continue to struggle for survival. The military government is trying to oppress and rob the people even more. It does not care what happens to the people. All it does is maintain power unscrupulously. Already it is in a state of frenzy, planning to take large loans from foreign capitalists, raise taxes at home and forcibly buy paddy from the peasants.

Thus, the banner the workers must hold on May Day is the banner of waging the people's democratic revolution until the end and struggling for the complete downfall of the military government. While unifying the ranks within the working class, all-out efforts must be made to unite the peasantry, petit bourgeoisie, national capitalists, democracy-loving people and people of all nationalities to wage the struggle. The political and organizational tasks of the working class are indeed great and noble. These tasks are the tasks of the vanguard party of the working class, the BCP; of progressive and active workers; and the entire working class.

Dear worker comrades, resolutely carry out the glorious and noble historic task which now lies in your hands! Grasp the armed struggle as the key link and combine it with other forms of struggle to fight! Continue to march with determination along the path of struggle for the liberation of all oppressed and exploited people! Victory awaits us who wage the struggle! Long live the militant May Day spirit!

## MINIC DELEGATION WELCOMED AT AIRPORT 2 MAY

BK030343Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 2 May 78 BK

[Text] At the invitation of our Democratic Kampuchean Government, a delegation of the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia [SFRY] led by Comrade Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and foreign minister of the SFRY, arrived in Phnom Penh by special plane for an official friendship visit to Democratic Kampuchea on the morning of 2 May. A warm and solemn reception was held at Pochentong Airport, which was decorated with flags of the two countries and red flags.

Comrade Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister in charge of foreign affairs of the Democratic Kampuchean Government, Comrade Ieng Thirith, minister of social action, and many Foreign Ministry cadres were on hand at the airport to receive Comrade Vice President Milos Minic and his delegation. Comrade Mihailo Lompar, ambassador of the SFRY, his wife and staff members of the Yugoslav Embassy were also present to receive the Yugoslav guests of honor. Several hundred smiling people with bouquets turned out to receive the honored guests from the friendly country.

As soon as the special plane landed at the airport the crowd raised and waved the bouquets, expressing their pleasure and shouting slogans of warm welcome to Comrade Vice President Milos Minic and the other members of the Yugoslav delegation. The crowd also raised banners carrying the following slogans written in Khmer and Serbo-Croatian extending warm welcome to Comrade Vice President Milos Minic: "Long live the friendship and solidarity between the Kampuchean and Yugoslav peoples!"; "Long live the nonaligned movement!"; "Long live the stand of independence, sovereignty and self-determination!"

Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary, Comrade Minister Ieng Thirith and other comrade Kampuchean cadres approached the plane and extended a warm welcome and greetings permeated with profound sentiments of friendship to Comrade Vice President Milos Minic, his wife and delegation. Our revolutionary female youth offered bouquets to Comrade Vice President Milos Minic and Comrade Milka Minic. Comrade Vice President Milos Minic and his delegation saluted the crowd, which waved bouquets, shouted slogans and applauded as a sign of warm welcome. Then, accompanied by Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary and Comrade Minister Ieng Thirith, Comrade Vice President Milos Minic and his wife, as well as the other members of the delegation, left Pochentong Airport by car for the guest house.

The delegation of the SFRY Government consists of Comrade Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and foreign minister, head of the delegation; his wife; Comrade Mihailo Lompar, ambassador to Democratic Kampuchea; Radomir Mirkovic, ambassador of the Foreign Ministry; Comrade Dusan Gaspiri, director of the office for Far East, Indochina and the Pacific of the Foreign Ministry; Comrade (Ivan Kozic), chef de cabinet of the vice president of the Federal Executive Council and foreign minister; Comrade Zec Mirko, assistant director of the office for South Asia and Southeast Asia; and (Vukasin Kicmanovic), section chief of the Foreign Ministry. The delegation also consists of eight other experts and six journalists.

## Talk with Ieng Sary

BK030430Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 2 May 78 BK

[Text] At 1130 on 2 May at the Foreign Ministry, Comrade Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and foreign minister of the SFRY, and his delegation paid a courtesy call on Comrade Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister for foreign affairs of the Democratic Kampuchean Government.

Following a warm and cordial chat about the ties of traditional friendship and solidarity between the people of the two countries--both of which are nonaligned and independent--the Democratic Kampuchean Government delegation led by Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary and the government delegation of the SFRY headed by Comrade Vice President Milos Minic started talks in an atmosphere of profound friendship and mutual understanding.

Received by Khieu Samphan

BK030710Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 2 May 78 BK

[Text] At 1430 on 2 May, Comrade Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and foreign minister of the SFRY, and his delegation went to the state palace to pay their respects to Comrade Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea.

Comrade Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister for foreign affairs of the Democratic Kampuchean Government, and a number of Foreign Ministry cadres were also present at the audience. Comrade Mihailo Lompar, Yugoslav ambassador to Democratic Kampuchea, also attended the friendly audience.

During the audience Comrade Vice President Milos Minic expressed his pleasure at having the opportunity to pay his first visit to Democratic Kampuchea after the great victory achieved on 17 April 1975, the day of Kampuchea's total and definitive liberation. Comrade Milos Minic expressed his firm conviction that this visit will contribute to furthering the consolidation and development of the ties of friendship and solidarity between the people of the two countries, both of which are nonaligned and independent.

Comrade Vice President Milos Minic also conveyed to the comrade State Presidium chairman and other comrade leaders of Democratic Kampuchea the warm and friendly greetings and sentiments of friendship and high regards of Comrade President Tito and the government and people of Yugoslavia.

Comrade Vice President Milos Minic handed Comrade State Presidium Chairman Khieu Samphan a special message from Comrade President Tito. Comrade Khieu Samphan extended a warm and cordial welcome to Comrade Milos Minic and other members of the delegation, and wished them success during their stay in Democratic Kampuchea. The comrade State Presidium chairman highly valued the importance that Comrade President Tito and the Yugoslav Government have attached to the consolidation and development of ties of friendship and solidarity between the two peoples and two countries--ties based on firm adherence to the stand of equality and mutual respect in conformity with the principles of nonalignment.

Comrade Khieu Samphan asked Comrade Vice President Milos Minic to convey to Comrade President Tito his highest fraternal salutations and best wishes for good health, long life and continued success in his task of leading the Yugoslav people and the SFRY to greater progress and glory.

Comrade State Presidium Chairman Khieu Samphan and Comrade Vice President Milos Minic expressed their pleasure and satisfaction at the excellent ties of friendship and solidarity between the parties and the peoples of the two countries. They are convinced that in the future these ties of friendship and solidarity, which are firmly based on the policy of nonalignment and independence, will further develop. The audience proceeded in an atmosphere of warmth, cordiality and mutual understanding.



## Feted at Banquet

BK051001Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 2 May 78 BK

[Text] On the evening of 2 May at the Phnom Penh guest house, Comrade Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister for foreign affairs of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, hosted a grand banquet in honor of Comrade Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs of the SFRY, and the delegation he is leading.

Attending the banquet together with Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary were Comrade Mey Frang, chairman of the committee for communications; Comrade Cheang An, chairman of the committee for industry; Comrade Thiounn Thioeunn, minister of public health; Comrade Ieng Thirith, minister of social action; Comrade Yun Yat, minister of propaganda, culture and education; and many cadres from various ministries.

Attending the banquet on the Yugoslav side together with Comrade Vice President Milos Minic were all the members of the delegation and the journalists and television reporters accompanying them. Comrade Ambassador Mihailo Lompar and his wife, as well as staff members of the Yugoslav Embassy in Democratic Kampuchea also attended the banquet.

Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary and Comrade Vice President Milos Minic made speeches expressing the profound friendship and firm solidarity which traditionally exist between the parties and peoples of the two countries. The banquet proceeded in a joyful and warm atmosphere.

After the banquet the guests and hosts attended a film on present day Democratic Kampuchea at the Friendship Theater. The masses were waiting to welcome the delegation there. When the delegation entered the theater, the masses rose up and gave warm and hearty applause to welcome the honorable Yugoslav guests. The banquet and film show proceeded in a warm, joyful and intimate atmosphere reflecting the excellent bonds of friendship and solidarity between the peoples and parties of the two countries.

## YUGOSLAVIA'S NONALIGNED FOREIGN POLICY PRAISED

BK020515Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 1 May 78 BK

[Unattributed article: "Some Points on the Nonaligned Policy of Yugoslavia"]

[Text] Yugoslavia, under the leadership of Comrade President Josip Broz Tito, was a founding member of the nonaligned movement. That is, it hosted the first summit conference of nonaligned countries, convened in Belgrade in September 1961 under the chairmanship of Comrade President Tito in order to found a nonaligned movement. Our Kampuchea also participated in this conference, together with 24 other countries.

Like Democratic Kampuchea, Yugoslavia regards the nonaligned policy as a strategic, not a flexible or opportunistic, policy. Recently, Comrade President Tito clearly stressed that Yugoslavia's nonaligned policy is everlasting and deeply rooted in the country's autonomous, revolutionary socialist society. Yugoslavia regards the nonaligned movement as a massive political force on the international political scene.

Comrade President Tito has evaluated the role of this movement as follows: The nonaligned countries have struggled for several years against the old and new imperialists and colonialists, against all forms of domination and exploitation, against the policy of dividing the world (?into blocs) and against interference in other countries' internal affairs. Yugoslavia has actively and continuously struggled against all acts of interference, division, aggression and expansion against Yugoslavia and other countries by the imperialist and expansionist superpowers and their supporters. Yugoslavia strongly opposes the arms escalation carried out by the imperialist and expansionist superpowers in preparation for a war of world domination.

Yugoslavia vehemently opposes the superpower rivalry which seriously threatens and violates peace, security, independence, unity, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the right of various countries to control their own destinies.

Yugoslavia has consistently supported the just cause of the DPRK for the independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean motherland; the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania against old and new imperialism, colonialism and racism; and the struggle of the Palestinian people and other Arab peoples against imperialism and the Israeli Zionists. Yugoslavia opposes superpower competition in the Mediterranean Sea and other regions and has actively strived to turn all these maritime zones into zones of peace.

Together with the Third World countries and other nonaligned countries, Yugoslavia is playing an active role in the establishment of a new international economic order. The Yugoslav people and government have frequently expressed their confidence in the brilliant future and role of the nonaligned movement--a significant, massive force opposing all acts of interference, division, aggression and expansion by the imperialist and expansionist superpowers and their supporters. Yugoslavia has great prestige in the international arena as a nonaligned and independent country. Comrade President Tito is an outstanding historic hero of the nonaligned movement. The Yugoslav representative at the United Nations was accorded the honor of being chairman of the 32d General Assembly in 1977.

A conference of foreign ministers of nonaligned countries will be held in September in Belgrade to make preparations for a nonaligned summit to be held in 1979. This conference takes place at a time when the international situation is marked by the rapid development of revolutionary struggles, national liberation struggles and struggles to defend the national independence of peoples and countries throughout the world which cherish independence, peace and justice; a tense situation characterized by competition for world domination by imperialist and expansionist superpowers. The Belgrade conference will benefit the just struggle of peoples who oppose the policies of aggression, expansion and exploitation of the imperialist and expansionist superpowers and their supporters.

## LPRP ISSUES INSTRUCTIONS FOR MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

BK030605Y Vientiane Domestic Service in La6 0000 GMT 30 Apr 78 BK

[28 April instruction issued by the LPRP Central Committee Secretariat and signed by Nouthak Phoumsavan on organizing May Day celebrations]

[Text] To all levels of party committees throughout the country and all offices and organizations under the Central Committee:

The celebrations of the 92d anniversary of May Day are very significant because they come at a time when world revolution is continually and relentlessly attacking imperialism and capitalism. The struggle movements for survival and democracy waged by laboring people and workers in capitalist countries are also scoring great victories. In the meantime, over the past year Lao laboring classes and workers have also further developed socialist mastership in carrying out the political tasks adopted by the party with a spirit of revolutionary enthusiasm. This is demonstrated in the various mass movements to transform and build industrial factories, to promote production and thrift, to promote forestry work and agriculture, to build irrigation projects in a bid to fight drought, to carry out dry land rice planting, to prepare conditions for growing rice crops in the 1978 production season in accordance with the premier's instructions, and to defend the country and maintain peace and security, all of which contribute to gradually improving the material and moral life of our people, consolidating daily our new regime, strengthening the worker-peasant alliance, and improving our position and strength. All this testifies to the correct guidelines and policies and decisive and wise leadership of our party, our new regime's glorious nature, and our people's patriotic and revolutionary traditions.

Even though the May Day celebrations by all the workers and laboring people in our country this year are being carried out amidst a favorable international situation and victorious conditions, we must fully realize that we still face numerous difficulties. The struggle between our side and the enemy and the struggle to resolve the question of which of the two paths--socialism or capitalism--is winning in our country are complex and ferocious. Therefore, our party, army and people of all strata must increase their vigilance, closely unite with one another and be prepared to smash all the enemies' sinister designs aimed at destroying our new regime.

This year in our country May Day celebrations come at a time when our entire party, army and people are enthusiastically and joyously preparing to implement the new tasks outlined by our party and state for the many years of revolution to come. Our entire party, army and people must further enhance their revolutionary enthusiasm by continuing to carry out these tasks, particularly by implementing the premier's order No 63 in launching emulation campaigns to score victories in the 1978 production season.

On the occasion of this year's May Day celebrations, let us continue political mobilization so as to make our entire party, army and people profoundly understand the guidelines, plans and policies of our party and state as stated in the third, fourth and fifth resolutions. Let us also enhance and consolidate the victories we have scored; thoroughly cherish the revolutionary spirit, the mastership, leadership and struggle of the working classes; and incessantly increase the working classes' leading role in all spheres of work. All this is to promote the revolutionary deeds of the entire party, army and people, to promptly smash all sinister designs of the imperialists and reactionaries, to safeguard our independence and build the new regime, and to materialize the premier's order No 63.

Let us promote production, practice thrift, improve the people's living conditions, persistently promote education, public health and culture, and profoundly and extensively step up the maintenance of security, national defense and the safeguarding of the people so as to score yet greater victories.

While carrying out these movements, all levels of party and trade union committees must pay attention to consolidating and building patriotic Lao trade unions at all levels, stepping up training and education among the ranks of workers and working people, with a view to turning them into genuine socialist men so that they will be able to fulfill their glorious historic tasks.

In this year's May Day celebrations, all party committees must attentively listen to speeches of the chairman [as heard] and executive members of the patriotic Lao Federation of Trade Unions to be delivered on the occasion of the 92d anniversary of International Labor Day. On this basis, all localities are instructed to act according to their own prevailing conditions in organizing rallies--for example, in factories and plants, carrying out political mobilization, enhancing the revolutionary spirit and reviewing lessons that have been learned.

On the occasion of May Day, the party Central Committee Secretariat declares that 1 May is to be observed as an official holiday. Therefore all party committees must pay attention to increasing vigilance and security so as to promptly thwart any of the enemies' dark designs.

Slogans for the International Labor Day on 1 May are as follows:

Long live the spirit of May Day!

Strengthen the unity between Lao workers and all working classes!

Strengthen the solidarity of Lao workers and working people with workers and working people throughout the world!

Be determined in implementing the fifth resolution and the 1978 national plans!

Long live the LPRP--the organizer and leader of all victories!

Long live the LPDR!

Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism!

28 April 1978 [Signed] Nouhak Phoumsavan, on behalf of the party Central Committee Secretariat

TRADE UNION LEADER NHIAVU LOBALIAYAO ADDRESSES MAY DAY RALLY

BK030315Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 2330 GMT 30 Apr 78 BK

[Speech by Nhiavu Lobaliayao, vice chairman of the Lao Federation of Trade Unions, at May Day rally in Vientiane--live]

[Text] Mr Phoun Sipaseut, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, vice premier and foreign minister; Mr Faidang Lobaliayao, vice president of the Supreme People's Council; members of the Council of Ministers and the Supreme People's Council; members of the diplomatic corps and distinguished guests; dear brothers and sisters:

Today, the workers and working people of all Laos are very happy to join their compatriots and workers and working people throughout the world in celebrating International Labor Day--a day to display the power and militant solidarity of workers throughout the world.

This solemn ceremony is held today amid the great successes of the various fraternal socialist countries in the struggle to build socialism and at a time when the world socialist system has unprecedentedly grown and strengthened. This once again shows that this system has become a factor in society's development in the present era of enormous successes of the Asian, African and Latin American national liberation movements, which are pounding at and smashing to bits the imperialist-colonialist system. This is demonstrated, for example, in the enormous victories recorded by the people in Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in the struggle to defend and consolidate national independence, democracy and social progress. Moreover, the Panamanians recently won a victory in forcing the United States to agree to turn over to Panama sovereignty over the Panama Canal.

Meanwhile, our ceremony is held today amid the successes recorded by the working class and workers in various countries in the struggle for the right to life, democracy and social progress.

Dear comrades and friends; in the past year, implementing the line, policies and tasks formulated by the party and state for 1978 [year as heard], all people of Laos united as one and brought into full play their right to collective mastery in fighting an unprecedented protracted drought, thus minimizing the damage it caused. We have reclaimed wasteland and expanded land for rice cultivation and launched movements to build medium and small irrigation projects throughout the country with the participation of tens of thousands of people. As a result, in only 1 year we irrigated an additional 30,000 hectares, thus extensively intensifying the dry season rice cultivation movement.

Dry season rice is now being harvested. The planting of starchy crops and fruit trees has expanded in many areas, while the transformation of agricultural production into collective production in the forms of solidarity and labor-exchange units and experimental agricultural cooperatives has taken place in all localities and has been improved daily.

Meanwhile, our workers have restored production in many old factories. They have promoted and developed the right to ownership over factories and enterprises, surmounted all obstacles and difficulties regarding the availability of equipment and raw materials and partly met the people's daily requirements. They have also redirected factory and plant operations to serve agricultural and forestry production, repaired communications lines, improved and expanded transportation lines and expanded state trade networks and people's collective shops, thus facilitating the circulation of goods between towns and rural areas and between the state and farmers, gradually improving the living conditions of cadres, combatants and people, and resolving problems regarding food supplies.

In the past year, cadres and combatants in the various national defense and peace-keeping forces, heightening their revolutionary vigilance, won great success in smashing schemes, sabotage activities and disturbances by the counterrevolutionaries, thus defending the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country and firmly maintaining political tranquility and social order.

Intellectuals, scientific and technical cadres, Buddhist monks and novices and patriotic personages also made important contributions to the educational, cultural and public health fronts, thus swiftly promoting tasks in these spheres.



For example, we have stamped out illiteracy for an additional 600,000 people, and the number of primary school students increased in the 1976-77 school year. Propaganda, information and cultural work has developed and attained new, glorious success. The sanitation and disease prevention movements have more broadly developed among the people, and the number of medical doctors and hospitals has increased, thus making an important contribution to the people's health and production.

The popular democratic administration from the central level to the grassroots has been further improved and is developing its role in economic and social management. The work of various mass organizations and National Front work have been consolidated and built so that they can promote the people's right to collective mastership in all domains of work. For example, trade union organizations have been improved and developed in various factories, enterprises and offices in the past year.

In implementing the correct foreign policy of the party and state in the past year, we continued to consolidate and strengthen solidarity with the fraternal Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples. For example, we signed the treaty of friendship and cooperation, the border agreement and various agreements on economic, cultural, scientific and technical cooperation and assistance with the SRV; these agreements are being implemented step by step. We have further consolidated and strengthened our solidarity and cooperation with the Soviet Union, the PRC and other fraternal socialist countries. We have strengthened friendly relations with various nonaligned countries and maintained good relations with friendly countries throughout the world.

Meanwhile, we have received the support and great, effective assistance of the various fraternal socialist countries and the assistance of the United Nations, various international organizations and friendly countries throughout the world. All this has continuously strengthened our position and further increased our strength at home and abroad.

In short, even though the achievements we recorded in the past year are only initial ones, they are great, all-round and solid and prove once again that the party and state line, plans and policies are correct.

On behalf of the Lao Federation of Trade Unions, I take this opportunity to wholeheartedly hail and praise our young working class which has upheld its leading role; taken the initiative in production; surmounted all obstacles; positively restored and developed the activities of factories, agricultural and forestry settlements, and communication and transportation movements; and contributed to producing various tools and equipment to serve the people's daily life, and to promoting agricultural production.

I would like to sincerely hail and praise the peasants of all nationalities who have industriously engaged in labor, surmounted all difficulties, courageously conquered natural disasters, reclaimed wasteland, applied new techniques in centralized agriculture, participated in making a living in a progressive manner, built a new countryside and gradually improved living conditions.

I wholeheartedly hail and praise the national defense and peace-keeping forces for heightening their revolutionary vigilance, maintaining combat readiness for national defense and positively contributing to national construction. I would like to hail and praise the cadres and office employees in all branches of work and at all levels for heightening the spirit of fully serving the people and the revolution, for training and tempering themselves to possess revolutionary qualifications and for ceaselessly increasing their capabilities to respond to the requirements of the revolution in the new period.



I would like to wholeheartedly hail and praise the intellectuals, scientific and technical cadres, Buddhist monks and novices and patriotic personages who have used their intelligence and strength for the defense and construction of the country. I would like to hail the compatriots studying and working abroad who have turned their faces toward the country and contributed to the national construction cause and to strengthening friendship with people in various countries. I hail the foreigners making a living in our country who have respected and strictly complied with party plans and policies and our country's law and regulations and contributed to restoring and developing the economy and strengthening friendship and solidarity with the Lao people.

I wish to take this opportunity to express overwhelming gratitude and deep thanks to the working class and workers of Vietnam, Kampuchea, the Soviet Union, the PRC and of other socialist countries for giving enormous and effective assistance to our cause of national defense and national construction. At the same time, I wish to express gratitude and thanks to the United Nations and other international organizations and other friends in the world for giving material and moral assistance to our young LPDR.

Dear comrades and friends; even though the world situation remains complex, the three revolutionary torrents continue to vigorously and repeatedly pound at imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism and are unprecedentedly developing in favor of the revolutions of the people in various countries. The world socialist system has continuously grown and strengthened and is developing from Europe, Asia and Latin America to the African Continent. The national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America are developing in a vigorous and all-round manner and are shattering colonialism and neocolonialism. The mutual support and assistance and alliance between the national liberation movements and the socialist movement have become stronger, while the struggle movements of the working class and workers to improve their living conditions and for democracy and social progress are developing in full swing and are scoring one success after another. This once again shows that under the present world situation, the forces of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism are continuously growing stronger and are taking the offensive, while imperialism is declining in an all-round manner, thereby tipping the balance of forces in the world in favor of the revolutions of various nations.

However, imperialism continues to nurture many cruel schemes. It is energetically massing reactionary forces and resorting to every trick to attack revolutionary forces in all spheres. Yet it has failed to check the course of history. We maintain that the success of the three world revolutionary currents constitutes encouragement and support for Laos' revolutionary cause and is an important factor in insuring our people's success in their struggle to defend the country and build a new system.

Dear comrades and friends; On the occasion of our workers' great festival, Lao workers and all working people once again express salutations to and close solidarity with workers and working people throughout the world and, at the same time, affirm their unswerving stand of wholeheartedly hailing the new successes recorded by the fraternal Vietnamese people in implementing the Second 5-Year Plan designed to build Vietnam into a powerful, rich and developed socialist country. We wholeheartedly hail the new successes recorded by the fraternal Kampuchean people in restoring and developing their economy and national culture and improving the people's living conditions. We support the just struggles being waged by people in various Southeast Asian countries for independence, democracy, peace and true neutrality without imperialist bases and troops stationed on their territories.

We regard the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples as friends who united and fought shoulder to shoulder against a common enemy in each other's national liberation movement. Regarding the border dispute between the two countries, we hope that the two sides will meet and hold talks in a peaceful manner to restore the time-honored friendship and solidarity between the two countries' peoples in the interest of national defense and construction, in accordance with each country's individual line.

We support the DPRK's just stand regarding the independent, peaceful and sovereign reunification of Korea and demand that the United States totally withdraw its troops from South Korea. We support the just struggles being waged by the people of the various Arab nations and maintain that a correct settlement of the Middle East question must be based on the withdrawal of all Israeli troops from the illegally occupied Arab territories and on the complete recognition of the right to establish an Arab Palestinian state.

We resolutely denounce the new encroachment upon and occupation of southern Lebanon by the Israelis and demand that they immediately withdraw troops from that area. We resolutely denounce the white Rhodesian administration's and the South African regime's schemes and acts of racial discrimination and, at the same time, support the African peoples' just struggle against racism. We resolutely support Asian, African and Latin American national liberation movements against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism.

Dear comrades and friends, on the occasion of this year May Day celebrations, we are greatly moved and very proud to see that after 2 years of passing through complex and gruelling trials in the struggle against all the imperialist and reactionary forces' maneuvers, our young republic is now solemnly and firmly entering its third year on the socialist path. This is the first year in which we have started implementing the 3-year plan, delineated in the fifth resolution of the party Central Committee. The workers, all working people and the entire Lao people are called upon to jointly fulfill this heavy but honorable and glorious task.

On this glorious historic day, on behalf of the Lao Federation of Trade Unions, I call on the workers, all working people and the entire Lao people to join in vigorously going forward in response to the premier's instructions on the launching of emulation campaigns to score achievements in the 1978 production season. To achieve this, we must continue to heighten the revolutionary offensive, uphold our revolutionary vigilance, nurture our ideology and working capabilities, strengthen solidarity on the basis of the party and state line and policies, strive to engage in labor, attentively study to meet the requirements of new tasks, positively take part in the production relations revolution, technical and scientific revolution and ideological and cultural revolution and bring into full play our role as vanguard forces in those three revolutions, and deeply understand the attitude regarding the increase of production and the practicing of thrift.

We must continue to build and consolidate trade union organizations at all levels and turn these unions into schools which will provide ideological training for the working class and give education on economic management, into places for broadly uniting workers and into a true staunch mainstay of popular democratic power.

Dear comrades and friends, we are greatly honored to have the LPRP--the leading party of the Lao working class--as our clever, clear-sighted leader. It led the national-democratic revolution to success and is now leading us in our march forward to gradually achieve success in building the new regime.

Our country has achieved complete independence and unification; popular democratic administration has been established throughout the country and is being consolidated and strengthened daily; and our heroic people are imbued with the spirit of perseverance and creativeness and are firmly confident in the party and state. They have united as one and rallied around the broad national united front based on the worker-peasant alliance, and are promoting the right to collective mastership in all domains of socialist transformation and construction and national defense. Meanwhile, we have received great, effective assistance from various fraternal socialist countries, benefited from the Laos-Vietnam alliance and close cooperation, and received support and assistance from friends throughout the world.

Even though the successes won in the past year are initial ones, and even though we are facing obstacles and difficulties on the path of advancement, thanks to the party and state's correct, clear-sighted leadership and to our own basic favorable conditions, we firmly believe that we will steadily advance toward the apex of new success of the socialist cause in our beloved land. Let us jointly and continuously advance!

Long live the 1 May spirit!

Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism!

Long live the LPRP, the organizer and leader of all victories of the Lao revolution!

Long live the LPDR! [applause]

INDONESIAN PRESIDENT SUHARTO SENDS MESSAGE TO LEADERS

BK020950Y Vientiane KPL in English 0920 GMT 2 May 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 2 May (KPL)--President Souphanouvong and Premier Kaysone Phomvihane have received messages from President Suharto of the Republic of Indonesia, thanking them for their congratulations of his reelection as president of Indonesia.

President Suharto also thanked the government and people of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and expressed the hope that the friendly relations between the two countries and peoples will further develop in the future.

Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, Indonesian foreign minister, also thanked his Lao counterpart, Phoun Sipaseut, for his congratulations on his assignment as Indonesian foreign minister.

## PRIME MINISTER KRIANGSAK VIEWS UPCOMING TALKS WITH MONDALE

BK030808Y Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 3 May 78 pp 1, 12 BK

[Excerpt] Speaking to journalists yesterday regarding U.S. Vice President Mondale's upcoming visit, Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan said that many issues will be discussed with the visitor, including narcotics suppression cooperation and the Indochinese refugee issue.

He said the government will buy the F-5E aircraft from the United States. It will not ask for the aircraft to be given as a gift. "We will not do any more begging; we must help ourselves. The United States will not give us any more gifts. However, if any economic assistance is offered, we will not turn it down," the prime minister said.

## U.S. To Provide F-5E Aircraft

BK020220Y Bangkok POST in English 2 May 78 p 2 BK

[Text] The first squadron of eight F-5E fighter bombers from the United States will be delivered to Thailand next month, Commander in Chief of the Royal Thai Air Force Air Chief Marshal Phaniang Kantarat disclosed yesterday. Another eight of the twin-jet F-5Es will arrive shortly afterwards, he added.

Air Chief Marshal Phaniang said the air force would employ the jet fighters to protect Thailand's air space and commented that the capability of the F-5E could be matched to that of Russia's MIG-21. Neighbouring Laos has about ten MIG-21s which were given by Russia, but there were no cases of intrusion of Thai air space by these planes, he added.

## YUGOSLAV FOREIGN MINISTER MINIC DEPARTS FOR CAMBODIA

BK030140Y Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 3 May 78 BK

[Text] Yugoslav Foreign Minister Miroslav Minic left Bangkok yesterday for Phnom Penh and was reported to be carrying a message conveying Thailand's concern about repeated incidents on the Thai-Cambodian border. Mr Minic had talks with Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkarn during his 24-hour visit to Bangkok. He arrived here from Vietnam on 1 May.

Dr Uppadit was quoted as saying that he had asked Mr Minic to carry a message to Cambodian Deputy Prime Minister Mr Ieng Sary appealing for an end to these border incidents. Thailand's troubled eastern border with Cambodia has seen an upsurge of violence in the past month, culminating on Saturday in one of the most serious shelling incidents yet. Eight civilians were wounded in that incident on Saturday when a mortar barrage hit central areas of Aranyaprathet, a major town about 6 km from the border.

Thailand and Cambodia have agreed to normalize relations; that was after a visit to Phnom Penh by Dr Uppadit last January. The agreement was followed by a marked reduction in the number of incidents until the beginning of last month.

## TROOPS AUTHORIZED TO RETALIATE AGAINST CAMBODIAN ATTACKS

BK020230Y Bangkok POST in English 2 May 78 p 1 BK

[Text] Thai troops along the Thai-Cambodian border are authorised to shoot back whenever they are attacked by Cambodian troops and do not have to seek prior permission, Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan said yesterday.

He said that officers on the spot may take immediate action to cope with any incident, as "we cannot allow them to fire at us without retaliation." The prime minister, however, was optimistic that Saturday's border incident would not affect the proposed plan for Cambodian Vice Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Ieng Sary to visit Thailand.

Meanwhile a top military officer described Saturday's rocket and mortar attack on Aranyaprathet town as being aimed at cutting off Ta Phraya district seat from its border defence forces. Commander of the First Army Region, Lt Gen Amnat Damrikan, said the Khmer Rouge had always wanted to "liberate" Ta Phraya district, about 40 kilometres north of Aranyaprathet, where many cattle are raised. However, the strong defence put up by Thai forces along the frontier had thwarted the Khmer Rouge's desire.

Frustrated by the strong defence, the Cambodian troopers resorted to attacking Aranyaprathet and, where possible, outposts south of the district in order to stretch the Thai military strength as far as possible. Lt Gen Amnat arrived at 3 p.m. yesterday at the township to make a first-hand inspection of damages resulted from the recent bombardment.

#### Cambodian Reinforcements Near Border

BK030115Y Bangkok POST in English 3 May 78 p 3 BK

[Text] Aranyaprathet--More Khmer Rouge reinforcements have been sent to Poipet, opposite this district, as two minor clashes were reported yesterday along the border between Thai security forces and Cambodian troops.

Acting district officer Siriwat Phadungkun, quoting intelligence sources, disclosed that two battalions of Cambodian troops were moved into Poipet, opposite the border village of Khok Sabang, where there has been a high concentration of Khmer Rouge forces.

A train was spotted arriving at Poipet railway station Monday under aircraft cover, possibly bringing in new armaments or troops. The train stopped there for 5 hours before its departure. On the same afternoon, Siriwat said, Sabang villagers had spotted a land rover and a van ferrying Cambodian troops to positions opposite the village.

At noon yesterday, a combined BPP [Border Patrol Police] and defence volunteer patrol unit clashed with a band of Khmer Rouge at Ban Mai Saensuk for about 20 minutes after a Cambodian soldier was sighted slipping into the village. At about 1 p.m. the same day, Cambodian troops opened fire at a militia patrol in Ban Khok Sabang, triggering a 10-minute firefight.

#### PRIME MINISTER KRIANGSAK TO VISIT BURMA 10-11 MAY

BK030210Y Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 3 May 78 BK

[Text] Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan will raise the problems of border delineation, rebel groups and smuggling during his 2-day visit to Burma beginning 10 May, a senior military official revealed yesterday.

Supreme Command Chief of Staff Gen Charoen Phongphanit pointed out to newsmen that the border line between Thailand and Burma had to be discussed since the waterways marking the border had changed in recent years due to changes in water currents, thus causing problems of possession. During the same visit, General Kriangsak will officially inform the Burmese authorities of his government's announced deadline for all armed Burmese minority groups to leave Thai territory within the coming 3 months, said General Charoen.



Smuggling across the border and the passage of border residents currently crossing without correct documents are other major questions to be discussed during the visit to Burma of the Thai prime minister.

#### KRIANGSAK SAYS RELATIONS WITH AFGHANISTAN UNAFFECTED BY COUP

BK021528Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0656 GMT 2 May 78 BK

[Text] Bangkok, 2 May (AFP)--Thai Premier Kriangsak Chamanan today declared that his government had "no objections" to the new Afghanistan Government.

Gen. Kriangsak maintained that the recent coup in Afghanistan would have no effect on Thai-Afghan relations and reiterated that his government wished to befriend all countries.

#### KRIANGSAK SPEAKS AT BANGKOK MAY DAY CELEBRATION

BK021438Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 1 May 78 FK

[Speech by Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan at the opening ceremony of the 1 May National Labor Day celebration at the Royal Plaza--recorded]

[Text] Dear fraternal Thai people: Today is National Labor Day, the day on which every Thai must realize the significance of labor in contributing to the progress of our country. All of us should be grateful to the working people who, from the time of our ancestors, have devoted their mental and physical energies and worked hard for the happy and free life of our people and following generations and for the defense of our national independence.

In the past, only farmers, planters and agriculturalists were classified as working people because Thailand was a leader in the field of agriculture. However, Thailand has now advanced in industry, commerce and public service as well. Therefore, the words "working people" must now also apply to those who work in these areas, including government officials and employees.

We used to say that farmers were the nation's backbone, but now we must say that the working people are the nation's backbone.

Dear fraternal people; the development of our country--from basic national construction to achieve unity and a national independence which is free from threats against our freedom, justice and peaceful coexistence; and including agriculture, industry, commerce and public utilities--to enable us to have enough to eat, sell and export so that we might use the income to provide us with sufficient living comfort, cannot take place if our country does not have enough skilled and able workers. Machinery or a country's wealth cannot take the place of skills. The import of advanced and expensive machinery cannot take the place of skilled workers, and will only slow growth. In this way a country may achieve instant, but temporary material progress, but it would not be able to maintain that progress or make further permanent development. Therefore, we should be proud that the number of skilled workers in various fields has increased in our country. This is an indication that our country is beginning to develop and is ready to catch up with other civilized nations.

The development of Thailand's labor force relates to three groups--investors, or the so-called employers; the working people, or the so-called employees, and the government which must defend the interest of these two groups and maintain peace and order in the country. In the case of state enterprises, the true employers are the people because the government only acts as their representative to administer the enterprises. The three groups must understand the duties and roles of each, and walk together on the same path.



Whenever, one party becomes selfish, it causes trouble for the other two, and all three will suffer adverse consequences which will inevitably affect the people as a whole.

On this important occasion, I wish to suggest to you that we must sympathize with each other, turn to each other and consult each other in order to peacefully solve any problems which might arise. We should live together like brothers or friends for the sake of our beloved nation's survival, uphold unity among our working people, refrain from creating any differences, and exert our energies and capabilities for the benefit of our country and the security of our working people.

We must not allow anyone to use us as political tools to create unrest in society. We should solve all problems in accordance with the procedure laid down to guarantee justice and truth.

I wish to assure you that as long as I serve as the prime minister of his majesty the king's government, I shall render justice to all parties in accordance with correct procedure, without bias against anyone. For I believe that employers, employees, the government and the people all share the same goal of furthering development and progress in our country.

I wish to sincerely praise all the working people for their sacrifice and patience which have benefited the whole country.

Our country is now developing, so we must consolidate our forces in order to use our natural resources for our society's future benefit. In the face of economic uncertainty in the world, and especially in our country, we must be selfless, work hard and practice more austerity. However, our working people have never been discouraged. They have demonstrated many fine qualities while working in foreign countries, and are generally recognized for their great efficiency and ability to quickly learn and apply new techniques. I wish to congratulate them for this reputation.

The present government, since the day it came into office, has been trying to accelerate the improvement of the state apparatus so as to effectively implement its labor policy, particularly in improving the living conditions and increasing the wages of the working people. It has intensified its efforts to generate jobs and upgrade the skills of working people in order to increase national production.

The government is speeding up the generation of jobs for people in the cities and in the rural areas, solving the problem of unemployment and using other necessary measures to guarantee more job security for working people.

On this important day, on behalf of his majesty the king's government, I pray to the three holy gems [Lord Buddha, his teaching and the monks] and the sacred beings for the working peoples' happiness, prosperity and progress and for the peace, stability, progress and longevity of the country. Thank you.

VOPT RADIO CARRIES STUDENT CENTER'S MAY DAY MESSAGE

BK011709Y Voice of the People of Thailand [Clandestine] in Thai to Thailand  
1000 GMT 30 Apr 78 BK

[May Day message from the National Student Center of Thailand]

[Text] Respected fraternal workers: International Labor Day--the day of militant solidarity among the world's proletariat--marks its 92d anniversary today. The movements of the international proletariat and the Thai working class have grown bigger and stronger.

This year's International Labor Day celebrations are more significant than any in previous years, because they are taking place at a time when the struggle of people of various classes has been expanding rapidly, making us more confident in the victory of our struggle.

Under the cruel exploitation and oppression of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism, Thai workers have risen up to struggle valiantly, moving from economic issues to political issues in a continuous, ever-stronger and ever-widening manner.

After the great 14 October incident, the workers' struggle was coordinated with those of farmers and students, becoming a broad struggle which received wide sympathy and support from people of all circles, and powerfully pushing forward the drive for national independence and democracy. However, to preserve its system of exploitation and oppression, the reactionary ruling class employed deceptions, threats and suppression against workers and justice-loving people who were struggling for their legitimate rights, culminating in the barbaric 6 October incident.

The past struggle has enabled the public and justice-loving people to realize that they cannot rely on the reactionary government--which represents the big landlords, big capitalists and U.S. imperialists--to solve the country's problems and their own. People in various circles have learned from the lessons drawn from their struggle and placed more confidence in the path of waging armed struggle to usurp state power. Large numbers of workers, farmers, students, teachers, parliamentarians and justice-loving, patriotic people have gone to the rural areas to participate in the armed struggle, thus causing great concern to the reactionary ruling class.

Even though the reactionary government issued many fascist orders after the 6 October incident to intimidate workers--prohibiting them from going on strike and imposing martial law--its fascist power failed to destroy the workers' struggle. Workers at the naval backyard, a tile factory, the Saraburi jute factory, the railway organization, the fuel organization, and so on have demanded one after another wage increases and improved welfare, constituting one reason why warlord Kriangsak--a number one U.S. lackey--staged the coup and subsequently used intensified deception campaigns to try to patch up the conflict between his clique and the people. However, the reactionary ruling class' nature cannot be changed. The Kriangsak government represents imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism, and opposes, criticizes and destroys the people's just struggle. It has intensified its exploitation and suppression of the people. In particular, its order increasing the tax on various goods, including oil, has driven up the price of essential commodities, thus inflicting unbearable hardship on the people, especially workers. This has aggravated the conflict between the Kriangsak government and the people.

Under these circumstances, the Thai working class, which has a glorious history of struggle, must carry on with its struggle and coordinate the struggle for the improvement of their livelihood with the struggle for national independence and democracy--the common goal of all Thai people. The workers' current struggle for improved wages, welfare and living conditions is just, necessary and correct. The reactionary ruling class' acts of slander, persecution, intimidation, imprisonment and murder will never be able to halt such a struggle. Workers must unite closely, regularly sum up the lessons of their struggle, continue to struggle determinedly, and expand and further develop their struggle to encompass that of people of all circles.

Workers and youths--who have been tempered by continuous struggle ever since the 14 October incident, have lived, studied and struggled with workers, joined in labor and shared in their disappointment with them. The workers' fighting spirit has been passed on to us and we have inherited many of their good characteristics. We have come to realize their great contribution to the struggle.

The glorious deeds of women workers at the Standard Garment Company factory--fighting barehanded against antiriot policemen; Samran Khanklan, a 17-year old worker stood in the hail of bullets to protect her fellow workers; women workers at the Hara Clothing factory; mine workers in Phangnga and Phuket--are examples which have affected our way of thinking that is, we must resolutely and bravely struggle against injustice. Each participation in the struggle alongside workers has raised the quality of the students' struggle and led students toward a more correct path of struggle, making us realize that the only correct way in the people's struggle for national independence and democracy lies in coordination with workers and farmers.

We must energetically forge close ties with workers, use various means to join in the support of their struggle, and temper and transform ourselves so that we will have the workers' spirit of courage and determination and will live the workers' simple life. Once the struggles of the workers, farmers, students and people in various circles are coordinated and support each other, it will become a great force which will push forward the people's struggle toward quicker victory.

On the occasion of this year's International Labor Day, the National Student Center of Thailand in a revolutionary wartime situation wishes to most warmly celebrate this occasion with workers in a spirit of militant solidarity. May all workers enjoy good health and march toward greater victories in the course of their struggle for national independence, democracy and their legitimate rights.

#### AGRICULTURE MINISTER SPEAKS ON COOPERATION WITH PRC

BK021833Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 2 May 78 BK

[Recorded press interview with Agriculture and Cooperatives Minister Prida Kannasut--date not given]

[Excerpt] [Prida] The Agriculture Ministry has proposed to the prime minister the appointment of a committee to study technical exchanges with the PRC. The prime minister has suggested that the matter be discussed at tomorrow's cabinet meeting.

[Question] In what fields will the exchanges take place?

[Answer] Scientific and technical cooperation with the PRC will encompass all spheres of activities. The committee will study in which fields of cooperation we should engage with the PRC during the next year. Because of budget limitations, it will not be possible to undertake all the projects that might be put forward by various ministries, and therefore only the two countries' policy-level projects will receive priority consideration.

[Question] Will we seek advice from the PRC on our irrigation problems?

[Answer] It is not that we will ask for advice, but we will send officials to make observations and they will then make improvements as they see fit, using the Chinese experience as an example. The PRC does some things better than us, and we do some things better than they. These are the areas in which we can exchange know-how.

[Question] On your recent visit there, what did you see which could improve Thai agriculture?

[Answer] I observed that China's forests are being reforested, and we may be able to use some of their methods. Irrigation is important too. Another thing is the crop rotation in southern China, such as in Kwangtung where conditions are similar to Thailand. Ways in which to most effectively use crop rotation would be a useful area for us to study. We now have improved the central region's irrigation system and can plant at least three crops there now. Regarding which crops will be planted, it must first be decided which will be of most benefit to farmers.

THAI RAT SCORES JOINT AGRICULTURAL VENTURE WITH SINGAPORE

BK011328Y Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 28 Apr 78 p 3 BK

[Editorial: "Thailand-Singapore Joint Venture"]

[Text] The chairman of the Board of Trade of Thailand has expressed the view that the "Sing-Thai Trading Company," a joint venture between Thailand and Singapore which was set up during the Thanin Kraiwichian government, pursuant to an agreement reached between the two countries, should be closed down since the company is taking unfair advantage of Thai farmers in the sole interest of Singapore.

According to the statement of the former government, the joint trading venture between the governments of Singapore and Thailand was aimed at promoting Thailand's agricultural exports and monopolizing agricultural exports from Thailand to Singapore. However, Singapore stood to benefit from prices, as well as the 10 percent export tariff reduction. This fact was pointed out to the former government by officials of the Commerce Ministry, but the government insisted on setting up the company to please Singapore. The company was set up with capital of 8 million baht, with our marketing organization representing Thailand and the Development Ministry of Singapore representing that country.

The problem pointed out by the Board of Trade of Thailand is that competition between Thai exporters will drive down the export prices of such goods as maize and fruit. In this light, the interest of farmers should be given greater consideration when their products are being exported. Since Singapore is an importer of agricultural products, not an exporter, it naturally wants to buy cheaply, and thus a joint venture with it in agriculture would not benefit the producing party--Thailand.

We should preserve our interests to the utmost when entering into agreements with any country; all countries try to do this, including ASEAN countries. Therefore, since our agreement with Singapore on the "Sing-Thai Trading Company" has put us at a disadvantage from the outset, we should try to make the agreement fairer to both parties and learn the tricks that are used by the other party.

## PDRY PRIME MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT 2 MAY

BK021452Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 2 May 78 BK

[Text] The delegation of the Unified Political Organization--National Front and the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen headed by Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad Hasani left Hanoi at noon today, concluding 3 days of hectic activities.

The official farewell ceremony was held at Chi Linh Square, which was brilliantly decorated with flags, flowers and slogans in Vietnamese and Arabic hailing the friendship and militant solidarity between the Vietnamese and Yemeni people. Braving the rain, many beautifully dressed representatives of the people of all walks of life in the capital gathered at the square to bid a reluctant farewell to the foreign guests.

Premier Pham Van Dong, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau, was present to see the delegation off. Also on hand were Comrades Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice premier and minister of national defense; Le Thanh Nghi, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier; Huynh Tan Phat, vice premier; Nguyen Xien and Tran Dang Khoa, vice chairmen of the National Assembly Standing Committee; Hoang Quoc Viet, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the VFF Central Committee Presidium; Vu Tuan, member of the party Central Committee and minister at the premier's office; Nguyen Thanh Le, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the party Central Committee Foreign Relations Department; Hoang Bich Son, vice foreign minister; Tran Vy, alternate member of the party Central Committee, deputy secretary of the party committee and chairman of the people's committee of Hanoi; and many other members of the party Central Committee, ministers, vice ministers, high ranking VPA officers, and representatives of the various organs and mass organizations at the central level and in Hanoi. Also present were members of the diplomatic corps.

At the government's guest house, Premier Pham Van Dong once again acclaimed the fine results of the delegation's visit to Vietnam, wished Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad Hasani and the other Yemeni guests bon voyage, and voiced the hope that the friendship and militant solidarity between the two parties, governments and peoples will further develop.

On behalf of the entire delegation, Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad Hasani once again thanked the party, government and people of Vietnam for giving him and his party a warm, comradely and fraternal reception, wished Vietnam brilliant success in its socialist construction and national defense, and expressed the hope that the cooperation and friendly relations between the SRV and the PDRY will develop ever more successfully.

Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad Hasani and other Yemeni comrades, accompanied by Premier Pham Van Dong and Vice Premiers Vo Nguyen Giap, Le Thanh Nghi and Huynh Tan Phat, emerged from the government's guest house amid the applause of the Hanoi people.

[Begin recording of chanting] Long live the Socialist Republic of Vietnam! Long live the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen! [end recording]

Premier Pham Van Dong and Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad Hasani walked toward the red carpet in front of a VPA honor guard. The Vietnamese and Yemeni national anthems were played.



[begin recording of anthems and greetings of the honor guard commander] Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad Hasani, prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen: I, Major (Dang Van Chuc), commander of this VPA honor guard, wish you bon voyage! I respectfully invite you to inspect the honor guard. [end recording]

After inspecting the army, navy and air force honor guard, and guided by Premier Pham Van Dong, Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad Hasani and the other Yemeni comrades bade farewell to the Vietnamese comrades, members of the VCP Central Committee, ministers, vice ministers and representatives of central organs and mass organizations, and to the representatives of the various foreign missions.

When Premier Pham Van Dong and Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad Hasani approached the representatives of the Hanoi people, thunderous applause broke out to acclaim the fine results of the Yemeni comrades' visit to Vietnam.

[Begin recording] Long live the Socialist Republic of Vietnam! Long live the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen! [end recording]

Representatives of Hanoi children presented the distinguished Yemeni guests with bouquets of fresh and colorful flowers.

[Begin recording] Long live the Socialist Republic of Vietnam! Long live the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen! [end recording]

Before entering his car, Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad Hasani once again cordially embraced and chatted with Premier Pham Van Dong and Vice Premiers Vo Nguyen Giap and Le Thanh Nghi. At 1230, the motorcade of the delegation of the Unified Political Organization--National Front and the Government of the PDRY, escorted by two rows of motorcyclists, left Chi Linh Square for the airport, much to the regret of the Hanoi people.

#### COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON YUGOSLAV FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

OW021736Y Hanoi VNA in English 1718 GMT 2 May 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 2 May (VNA)--The following communique was released to the press here today:

At the invitation of Nguyen Duy Trinh, vice premier and foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Milos Minic, vice president of the Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, paid an official friendship visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam from 29 April to 1 May.

During his stay Federal Secretary Milos Minic was cordially received by Nguyen Huu Tho, vice president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. On that occasion Federal Secretary Milos Minic requested Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho to convey a message from President Josip Broz Tito of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to President Ton Duc Thang of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Milos Minic also paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum, and visited the late president's house in Hanoi. He called at a number of cultural establishments and places of scenic interest in this capital city.

Premier Pham Van Dong of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam cordially received Federal Secretary Milos Minic.



Talks were held between Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh and Federal Secretary Milos Minic. The two informed each other of the situation in each country, and exchanged views on relations between Vietnam and Yugoslavia, on the movement of the non-aligned countries, and on other international problems of common concern.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

The two ministers held that at the coming ministerial conference of member countries of the coordinating bureau of the non-aligned movement and the ministerial conference of non-aligned countries in Belgrade, and at the sixth non-aligned summit to be held in Havana, non-aligned countries should deploy greater efforts to reassert the fundamental principles clearly indicated in the resolutions of the non-aligned summit in Colombo and, proceeding from this basis, to intensify the activity of the movement.

Federal Secretary Milos Minic expressed sincere thanks to the people and Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for their warm welcome, which had contributed to the big success of his visit, and to the consolidation and development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples.

Vice President and Federal Secretary Milos Minic invited Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh to visit Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

#### CHILEAN CP LEADER CORVALAN CONTINUES VISIT, HONORED AT RALLY

##### Calls on Solidarity Committee

OWO21952Y Hanoi VNA in English 1713 GMT 2 May 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 2 May (VNA)--Luis Corvalan, secretary general of the Chilean Communist Party, and the other Chilean guests, today called on the Committee for Solidarity with the Chilean People.

The guests were accompanied by Tran Danh Tuyen, vice chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

He Xuan Thuong, chairman, Doan Tran Canh, vice chairman and general secretary; and other leading members of the said committee gave a warm welcome to the Chilean guests.

Ha Xuan Thuong informed Luis Corvalan of the Vietnamese people's movement for solidarity with the just and certainly victorious struggle of the Chilean people against the Pinochet junta, for an independent, democratic, progressive and prosperous Chile.

Also today Luis Corvalan and his party visited the army museum, where they were informed of the Dien Bien Phu victory and the victory over the U.S. aggressors.

##### Le Duan, Giap Attend Rally

OWO21655Y Hanoi VNA in English 1631 GMT 2 May 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 2 May (VNA)--A meeting was held here tonight jointly by the Hanoi committee for the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Committee for Solidarity with the Chilean People in honour of Luis Corvalan, secretary general of the Chilean Communist Party [PCCh], his wife Lily Castillo, and his party.

Present were many members of the VCP Central Committee and representatives of public offices, mass organizations, and the Hanoi population.

Present on the presidium of the meeting were Le Duan, general secretary of the party Central Committee; Vo Nguyen Giap, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee; Le Van Luong Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi party committee; Xuan Thuy, secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission of the party Central Committee; Hoang Quoc Viet, member of the party Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Fatherland Front Central Committee; Hoang Tung, member of the party Central Committee and editor-in-chief of the Communist Party paper NHAN DAN; Nguyen Xien, secretary general of the Socialist Party; Tran Dang Khoa, deputy secretary of the Democratic Party; Ha Xuan Throung, chairman of the Committee for Solidarity with the Chilean People; and many others.

Luis Corvalan and Sergio Varela, member of the Political Bureau of the PCCh Central Committee, and Jose Miguel Vara, member of the PCCh Central Committee, were also seated on the presidium.

The meeting was opened by Le Duan, who praised Luis Corvalan as "an outstanding son of the Chilean people, a great friend of Vietnam, a staunch communist fighter who has set a shining example and who symbolizes the indomitable struggle of the working class and fraternal people of Chile."

"On behalf of the entire Vietnamese people and the population and armed forces on Hanoi, we express our profound feelings to Luis Corvalan and our unshakeable militant solidarity with the Chilean people who are struggling courageously against fascism," Le Duan said.

Le Duan's address was followed by speeches made by Le Van Luong and Luis Corvalan.

Closing the meeting, Le Duan said he believed that with their spirit of self-reliance and with international support the Chilean people would triumph in their revolutionary cause, as the Vietnamese people would succeed in building a peaceful, independent, prosperous Socialist Vietnam. The meeting was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship and militant solidarity.

#### Le Van Luong Rally Speech

OW21900Y Hanoi VNA in English 1639 GMT 2 May 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 2 May (VNA)--"The example of valiant and indomitable struggle set by Comrade Luis Corvalan in face of the enemy is an encouragement for all antifascist fighters, for the entire Chilean people and for all peoples struggling for independence, freedom and social progress."

This praise was made by Le Van Luong, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, secretary of the Hanoi party committee, in his speech at the meeting held at the municipal theatre here today to welcome Luis Corvalan, secretary general of the Chilean Communist Party.

Le Van Luong said: "A year ago, we were glad to know that Comrade Corvalan had been freed. Today, we are moved at receiving him and other Chilean comrades in our country."

He recalled the hard but glorious struggle of the Chilean workers and people for more than 160 years of the republic and 55 years of the Communist Party. He recalled the democratic measures taken by the Popular Unity Coalition government during its 3 years in office and condemned the coup d'etat by the Pinochet junta.

After condemning the fascist Pinochet clique for their policy of terrorism and repression, Le Van Luong said: "Though having to endure great sacrifices and hard trials, the Chilean Communist Party, the Chilean Socialist Party and other patriotic and revolutionary forces have closely united in the antifascist front, stepping up their struggle to overthrow the fascist Pinochet clique. Today, Latin America is no longer a backyard of U.S. imperialism, but a region where the revolution is smouldering and will eventually flare up."

"Loyal to their internationalist obligation, the Communist Party, the government and the people of Vietnam, now as before, firmly support the fraternal Chilean people's just struggle against fascism. We fully support the statement headed 'Support Chile! Protest Against Pinochet' released by the Chilean Communist Party last March aimed at restoring democratic liberties and achieving an independent, democratic, progressive and prosperous Chile."

Le Van Luong continued: "The Communist Party, the democratic and progressive forces and the people of Chile have given valuable support to the revolutionary cause of the Vietnamese people. In 1967, Comrade Luis Corvalan himself led the march of thousands of young people, students and workers of Chile from Valparaiso to Santiago to support the Vietnamese people and protest against the U.S. imperialist aggression against Vietnam."

"Upon learning of the passing away of President Ho Chi Minh, the people of Baranca commune in Santiago suburb decided to build Ho Chi Minh Park to commemorate him. In the spring of 1975, though under the fascist regime, the Chilean people joyfully welcomed the historic victory of the Vietnamese people. We take this opportunity to thank our Chilean friends once more."

Le Van Luong then spoke of the successes obtained by the Vietnamese people in the past 3 years in socialist transformation and in the building of socialism.

Dealing with the external policy of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Le Van Luong said: "The people in Hanoi and the people throughout the country are always enhancing their solidarity with socialist countries, with the communist parties and workers of other countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, with the movements of workers and working people throughout the world, and with non-aligned countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. We always cherish peace and friendship with neighbour countries and with peoples throughout the world. We support all just struggles against colonialism and imperialism, against fascism and other reactionary forces."

Le Van Luong continued: "The people in Hanoi fully support the statements of 31 December 1977 and 5 February 1978 of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on the Vietnam-Kampuchea border issue and on the relations between the two countries. So far, however, the Phnom Penh authorities have continued their armed intrusions, deliberately sabotaging the friendship between the peoples of the two countries."

"The documents made public by our Foreign Ministry have given the lie to the Kampuchean side's claims that Vietnam invades Kampuchea, carries out subversive activities against it, and tries to force it into an Indochina federation. Our attitude is to firmly defend the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of our country, and at the same time, fully respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea. We wish that the Kampuchean side will sit at the negotiating table with Vietnam for this is the most beneficial solution for both sides. We believe that in the end, justice will win, and peace and friendship will prevail."

Le Van Luong expressed his confidence that the Chilean revolution will win final victory and the wish that the militant solidarity between the Communist Party of Vietnam and of Chile, between the Vietnamese and the Chilean peoples, will strengthen and develop with every passing day.

#### Corvalan Rally Speech

OW021944Y Hanoi VNA in English 1654 GMT 2 May 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 2 May (VNA)--"We have achieved one of our fondest dreams--to be able to visit Vietnam, the land of immortal Comrade Ho Chi Minh, to live a few days with the Vietnamese people whose heroism has defeated U.S. imperialism," said Luis Corvalan, secretary general of the Chilean Communist Party, in a big meeting in his honour at the Hanoi municipal theater this evening.

Luis Corvalan continued: "We are very satisfied with our talks with Comrade Le Duan and other leading comrades of the Communist Party of Vietnam, as well as our contacts in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

"We are deeply impressed by the militant, industrious, talented, intelligent Vietnamese people.

"The languages of our two peoples are very different. No word, no intonation in your language is like ours. However, how easy it is to understand each other when we have the same ideal, when we struggle for the same objectives, when we completely agree with each other on fundamental points.

"You spoke generously about the solidarity given you by the Chilean Communist Party and the Chilean people during the most difficult moments of your struggle. Allow us to say that we Chileans, like other peoples in Latin America and the rest of the world, are indebted to you, because you shed your blood not only for the freedom of your country but also for the freedom and happiness of the whole humanity.

"Three years ago, when I was in prison, South Vietnam was completely liberated, and the U.S. aggressors were driven out of Vietnam. To me, to all my comrades, and to the Chilean people, that was a very happy day. Thank you for having given us such a happy day."

Luis Corvalan continued: "The defeat inflicted by the Vietnamese people on the Yankee giant proves that the time has passed forever for the imperialist interventionists to drown in blood the struggles of nations for independence, democracy and social transformation.

"Your victory, like the victory of the revolution in Angola and most recently, the victory of Ethiopia, proves that nothing can overcome a nation united in fighting and relying firmly on the socialist camp and on the forces of revolution and progress in all countries."

After noting that the Communist Party of Vietnam had rapidly grown in struggle, had brought the Vietnamese people to complete independence, and was leading them to socialism, Luis Corvalan said: "Of course, you still have much to do and not a few difficulties to overcome. But it is certain that you will be successful in every test, because you rely on the people, because you know how to use the Marxist-Leninist doctrine to light your way, and because you have the active support of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries."

Luis Corvalan declared: "For our part, we reaffirm the support of our party and our people to your three-point proposal to join Kampuchea in a peaceful settlement of the disagreements. In this issue as well as in other questions, we admire your self-control, your reasonableness and firmness, and your sense of responsibility.

On the situation in Chile, Luis Corvalan remarked that with the fascist coup the Chilean revolution sustained a "temporary setback," but the Chilean people were struggling on. Luis Corvalan said: "The dictatorship is crumbling and is more and more isolated at home and abroad. The collapse of the Pinochet dictatorship is inevitable.

"Sooner or later, the Chilean people will wipe out fascism, build a new, democratic country, and return to the revolutionary road. In this revolutionary struggle, the Chilean Communist Party and the other parties in the Popular Unity Coalition and other democratic forces will carry out with success their revolutionary role, their vanguard role."

Luis Corvalan continues: "We firmly believe that the Chilean people will win, thanks to their struggle and their solidarity, and thanks to the active support of nations in the world. This solidarity will encourage the struggle of the Chilean people, and will help cause the disintegration of the fascist junta. Certain international columnists have alluded to the ghost of Ngo Dinh Diem, the puppet eliminated by the U.S. imperialists after he had become useless to them."

Luis Corvalan recalled the concrete forms of the international movement in support of the Chilean people's just struggle, including Vietnam's support. He spoke of solidarity activities in Vietnam, a country geographically very far from Chile but actually very close to the Chilean people.

Luis Corvalan said: "Together with our very sincere thanks for your support, we wish to bring out the value of the support you reaffirmed during our visit to Vietnam and at this cordial, wonderful meeting tonight. Not a few prisoners of fascism have been released thanks to this international support."

"We wish to express our profound thanks for all you have done, are doing and will do to back our just struggle against fascism," Luis Corvalan concluded.

#### VISIT OF LPRP CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION REPORTED

BK020842Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 29 Apr 78 BK

[Text] At the invitation of the VCP Central Committee Organization Department, a delegation of the LPRP Central Committee Organization Department led by its vice chairman Comrade (Phansamai) recently paid a visit to Vietnam. During its stay in Vietnam, the delegation exchanged work experience with the VCP Central Committee Organization Department and visited and worked in Ho Chi Minh City and Thanh Hoa and Thai Binh provinces.

The delegation was received by Comrade Xuan Thuy, secretary of the VCP Central Committee, who had a cordial talk with all of its members. Also present at the reception were Bui Quang Tao, member of the party Central Committee; Vu Trong Kien, vice chairman of the party Central Committee Organization Department; and LPDR Ambassador to Vietnam Khamta Douangthongla.

The delegation has left Vietnam for home.

## GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS ISSUE DECISIONS ON UNIFYING CURRENCY

## National Assembly Communique

BK030245Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 May 78 BK

[National Assembly Standing Committee communique]

[Text] The National Assembly Standing Committee met on 2 May with its chairman, Truong Chinh, presiding. Attending this meeting were representatives from the Council of Ministers, the people's Supreme Court and the People's Supreme Procuratorate.

After hearing reports from Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi and Minister of the Premier's Office Vu Tuan, both of whom spoke on behalf of the Council of Ministers, the National Assembly Standing Committee decided:

- 1--To unify the monetary system in the entire country, withdraw and convert the currencies issued by the state bank now in circulation in both the north and the south, and release the new currency of the Vietnam State Bank; and
- 2--To charge the Council of Ministers with bringing this decision into force.

## Council of Ministers Decree

BK030500Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 May 78 BK

[Council of Ministers 25 April decree]

[Text] Premier's Office Decree No 87-CP of the independent, free and happy Socialist Republic of Vietnam.  
Hanoi, 25 April 1978.

Council of Ministers Decree on Unifying Currency Nationwide, Issuing New Banknotes and Withdrawing and Exchanging Old Banknotes in the North and South

The country has been unified, and the economic, culture and social transformation and development of the southern provinces along socialist line have scored important achievements, creating conditions for unifying currency countrywide. In order to establish a unified and stabilized currency system throughout the country which will serve as an effective tool to reorganize production and the people's material and cultural lives, promote socialist reform and construction in the south and the improvement of socialist production relations in the north, and advance the entire country toward socialist large-scale production along the line of the Fourth Vietnamese Communist Party Congress, the Council of Ministers decrees:

1. With a view to unifying currency nationwide, the Vietnam State Bank is authorized to issue a series of new currency of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and withdraw the old banknotes in both north and south. The Vietnam State Bank will inform the people of the characteristics of the new banknotes.
2. The rates of exchange of the old banknotes being circulated in the north and the south for new banknotes are determined as follows: one old northern dong for one new dong and 0.8 old southern dong for one new dong. Old banknotes of 1 dong or more which are not declared and withdrawn within the prescribed period will no longer be honored. Old banknotes of 0.5 dong or smaller will continue to circulate according to their face value in order to facilitate trading activities using small change and to make the conversion of old banknotes convenient, quick and complete.



3. Those people who now live in the south and possess old northern banknotes and those who now live in the north and possess old southern banknotes must specifically declare and deliver them to exchange counters for receipts; their cases will be considered and dealt with in accordance with government regulations after the conversion has been completed.

4. The declaration of old banknotes and their exchange for new ones will be completed in 6 hours from 0600 to 1200 on the exchange day. All people, state agencies, enterprises, army units, collectives, social and religious organizations and the diplomatic corps must declare their cash holdings and exchange them for new banknotes at exchange counters.

5. After the declaration and exchange process has been completed, the conversion of currency throughout Vietnam will be carried out over a period of 3 days. It may be extended to 5 days for outlying areas by the Central Currency Conversion Committee.

6. The exchange of old banknotes for new ones will be done at exchange counters throughout the country as indicated by the Central Conversion Committee. The cash amounts which each individual and each family can exchange to insure their livelihood will be determined and announced when the money is exchanged. The amounts exceeding the norms for exchange will be converted at the bank and will be transferred into savings or deposited at the bank. The money recorded as savings can be easily withdrawn by the owners, while the amounts recorded as deposits can be withdrawn only for production activities and business operations in accordance with the general policies of the government and with the state plan. Both savings and deposits in a bank are entitled to prescribed interests which are paid through the state banking system.

7. The amount of cash on hand that enterprises, agencies, mass organizations, administrative service units and military and security police units exchange should not exceed the level prescribed by the state bank.

8. All excess money put in bank savings or deposit accounts, all capital funds of various enterprises and cooperatives, all wage scales and annuities, all state allowances and subsidies, all state-established prices for both buying and selling and all trade prices that authoritative organs have publicized, and so forth will, on the basis of the established exchange rate between the old currencies of both parts of the country and the new currency, be recomputed in accordance with the value of the new currency.

9. Each family and each person is allowed to declare all cash assets only once, and this money will be exchanged at the established rate. All acts of dispersing money, all acts of receiving dispersed money from other persons as well as other dishonest acts in the currency withdrawal and exchange process are strictly forbidden. Violators, including cadres and state employees responsible for the declaration, withdrawal and exchange of currencies, will be tried according to state law.

10. Speculation aimed at raising commodity prices and spreading false rumors to undermine the state currency policy are strictly forbidden.

11. Complaints after the period for declaration, withdrawal and exchange has expired will be considered and settled by the State Bank according to state policy.

12. The Council of Ministers will set up a money withdrawal and exchange commission at the central level in order to provide guidance for money withdrawal and exchange activities throughout the entire country. Similar commissions will also be set up at provincial, city, district, village and ward levels in order to help the people's committees concerned direct the declaration, withdrawal and exchange of money in accordance with all state policies and stipulations.

The Council of Ministers appeals to the entire population to uphold their right of collective mastery by strictly complying with the policies, the timespan and other procedures prescribed for declaration, withdrawal and exchange of money; by acting properly, in an organized and disciplined manner, by actively contributing to successfully fulfilling the task of withdrawing and exchanging money and consolidating the state's unified currency system; and by striving to successfully implement the 1976-80 state plan, especially the 1978 state plan.

[Signed] The Council of Ministers

State Bank Communique

BK030650Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 May 78 BK

[Vietnam State Bank communique "on the issuance of new banknotes and coins for universal circulation throughout the country"--date not given]

[Text] Pursuant to the Council of Ministers decree on releasing the new currency and recalling and converting the old currencies in both parts of the country so as to unify the national monetary system, the Vietnam State Bank is issuing banknotes of 1, 5, 10, 20 and 50 dong denominations and coins of 1, 2 and 5 hao [10 hao equal 1 dong] denominations having the following characteristics:

One-dong note: 58 x 116 mm in size. The obverse has a light brown frame and a background light pink in the middle and light brown on the sides, and displays an engraved pattern and the national emblem in the center. The reverse has a light brown frame and a sandy yellow background, and features the picture of a powerplant in the center.

Five-dong note: 62 x 124 mm in size. The obverse has a dark grey frame and a bluish-pink background, is decorated with an engraved lotus pattern and features the national emblem in the center. The reverse has a mossy green frame and a light yellow background, and features a fishing scene in the center.

Ten-dong note: 66 x 132 mm in size. The obverse has a purple frame and a background light brown in the middle and light blue on the sides, and features the national emblem in the center. The reverse has a purple frame and a light yellow background, and features a scene of forest exploitation in the center.

Twenty-dong note: 70 x 140 mm in size; of white paper with a security strip to the right of the national emblem. The obverse has a dark blue frame and a background yellowish green in the middle and pink on the sides. The number 20 is engraved. President Ho Chi Minh's profile is engraved on the right and the national emblem is printed on the left. The reverse has a dark blue frame and a background yellowish green in the middle and light pink on the sides. A picture of the Day River irrigation project is featured.

Fifty-dong note: 75 x 150 mm in size; of white paper with a security strip to the right of the national emblem. The obverse has a dark pink frame and a background pink in the middle and light blue on the sides. A five-pointed star is featured in the center. A front-view portrait of President Ho Chi Minh is printed in dark pink on the right and the national emblem is printed to the left. The reverse has a dark pink frame and a background pink in the middle and light blue on the sides. A scene of work on a strip coalmine is featured in the center.

Coins of 1, 2 and 5 hao denominations:

General characteristics: Made of white aluminium alloy. The obverses bear the inscription "Vietnam State Bank" in a circular design and the number 1, 2 or 5 and the word "hao" in the center. The reverses bear the national emblem.

Particular characteristics: The 1-hao coin: 19 mm in diameter, clean edge; the 2-hao coin: 21.6 mm in diameter, serrated edge; and the 5-hao coin: 23 mm in diameter, serrated edge.

Any person or organization trying to counterfeit or sabotage these banknotes and coins issued by the Vietnam State Bank will be punished in accordance with state law.

[Signed] The Vietnam State Bank

#### JAPANESE PAPER CITED ON CHINESE CASUALTIES IN CHOLON CRACKDOWN

OWO31154Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1132 GMT 3 May 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 2 May (AFP)--Many Chinese residents in Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon) were killed in a clash with Vietnamese troops who made a surprise raid late in March on a Chinese business quarter, the daily SANKEI SHIMBUN reported today, quoting merchant sources. According to the newspaper, foreign merchants who recently left Ho Chi Minh City told Chinese residents in Tokyo that roads in the Vietnamese city's Cholon district were full of corpses.

The Vietnamese military clamped down on Chinese residents in the district to eradicate "capitalistic business activities" and confiscated goods from about 50,000 retailers, the daily said. Many of the Chinese living in the Cholon district were ordered to move to a new "economic district" in a remote area, it said.

According to the daily, the Vietnamese Government placed Ho Chi Minh City off-limits to foreigners immediately after the crackdown.

#### VU DINH LIEU ON ENDING CAPITALIST TRADE IN HO CHI MINH CITY

OWO30409Y Hanoi VNA in English 0324 GMT 3 May 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, May 3 (VNA)--"The people of Ho Chi Minh City have obtained good results in abolishing capitalist trade but the basic task is to build the socialist trade network so as to produce abundant material wealth and commodities and to control the sources of merchandise in order to realize a fair distribution of goods." So said Vu Dinh Lieu, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, deputy secretary of Ho Chi Minh City party committee and chairman of the city people's committee, in an interview with VNA on the initial results obtained in the struggle to abolish capitalist trade and shifting capitalist traders to production.

Vu Dinh Lieu said that over the past months tens of thousands of workers and public employees, warmly supported by the people of various strata, have joined in a campaign to transform capitalist trade and have motivated and guided former traders to switch to productive work in provinces.

"As our policy is judicious, humane, fair and reasonable, most of the capitalist traders have given a positive response," Lieu said. Almost all inner and suburban districts of the city have so far completed the purchase of merchandise and materials of capitalist traders, most of whom have filled necessary procedures to switch to production."

Lieu said some 30 groups gathering 1,800 trader households have been set up with an aggregate capital of more than 10 million dong for the realization of a number of large-scale production plans in the provinces of Dong Nai, Lam Dong, Ben Tre, Hau Giang, Kien Giang and Minh Hai.

"Alongside transformation," Lieu said, "we have quickly consolidated and built the socialist trade network from the city down to the ward and village levels. The city now has 17 specialized companies and enterprises in various precincts, in addition to hundreds of existing state stores. Nearly 300 newly established ones are operating to ensure fair distribution of goods. Development of the network of consumer cooperatives is also being promoted. More than 350 consumer cooperatives have been consolidated and are making use of the sources of merchandise in order to cooperate with the state trading network to meet the people's needs."

Lieu said that parallel with the abolition of capitalist trade and the building of the socialist trade network, the city has cleared 13 open air markets which used to gather malefactors and consume fake commodities and goods stolen from the people and state warehouses. "This important measure, aimed at doing away with illegal trade activities and strengthening public security and order in the city, has received the warm welcome and support of the people," Lieu said.

#### Other Changes in South Reported

BK021112Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Over the 3 years since liberation, under the leadership of the party and all echelons of the revolutionary government, the southern people have overcome countless hardships and difficulties and have scored initial achievements in transforming the old society and building a new one.

In agricultural restoration and development, the prime achievement of the southern people has been motivating and organizing 1.5 million compatriots, including 660,000 workers from the southern cities, to return to their native places or to go and build new economic areas. To date, these people have already stabilized their lives and are now accelerating production. Thanks to the development of the irrigation movement, the southern provinces and cities have exploited sources of water for the cultivation of more than 1,765,000 hectares of land and have made great contributions to land reclamation, the expansion of the cultivated area, intensive cultivation, multicropping and the building of new economic areas.

In the field of industry and trade, by the end of 1976 all localities in southern Vietnam had eliminated the comprador bourgeoisie class and nationalized all its economic establishments. More than 400 industrial enterprises which belonged to the U.S. puppets and bourgeois compradors have become state-run enterprises. To date, southern Vietnam has 634 state-run and state-private enterprises, including 293 enterprises of category A and 341 enterprises of category B.

On the educational, public health and cultural front, before liberation, South Vietnam had the highest illiteracy rate in Southeast Asia, with nearly 20 percent of its population illiterate. After 3 years of implementing the party Central Committee Secretariat's directive on the eradication of illiteracy and on supplementary education, southern Vietnam had basically eradicated illiteracy as of 28 February 1978. The former educational system was also eliminated. In the 1977-1978 school year, colleges have admitted 47,700 students, an increase of 17,000 students over the first school year after liberation.

Health care has been the subject of special attention. About 90 percent of villages and wards now have public health stations. By 1977, the southern provinces had set up 2,412 public health stations and 291 hospitals and clinics with 58,300 beds.

Three years after liberation, revolutionary cultural and artistic and information activities have changed the face of the former South Vietnam and made comprehensive contributions to building a new type of socialist men.

#### LE DUAN ADDRESSES CHAIRMEN OF SOUTHERN PEOPLE'S COMMITTEES

OW302309Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 24, 25, 26, 28 Apr 78 OW

[Text of VCP Secretary General Le Duan's 9 September 1977 address before chairmen of southern provincial and municipal people's committees: "Motivate the Masses To Develop the Right to Collective Mastery"--as published in TAP CHI CONG SAN No 4, 1978; read by announcer]

[Text] I understand that you are studying the question of organizing high-level administrative machinery. However, I do not have much time today to talk about this question. I will only give some ideas on realizing the working people's right to collective mastery. This is the biggest and most important question you must deal with. Comrade Pham Van Dong's recent speech on the occasion of National Day on 2 September also stressed this question.

You have been studying the documents of the fourth party congress. They contain many new things. If one studies the congress resolutions but does not see what is new in the policy, economic structure and administrative organization in our country, one has not understood the substance of these resolutions. Socialist collective mastery is a fundamental question in our party's line in socialist revolution. As high-ranking cadres of the administration and representatives of the working people's right to collective mastery, you should understand what the right to collective mastery is and should know how to build a socialist collective mastery system, otherwise you will not succeed.

In the Communist Manifesto, Karl Marx said: After overthrowing the bourgeoisie, the working class must organize itself into the ruling class. It was only after the Paris Commune that he pointed out the need to smash the bourgeois state machinery and establish the state of the proletarian dictatorship. He acclaimed the Paris Commune for its emphasis on such things as the role of the proletariat and the working masses and its revolutionary principles concerning (?distribution). However, the Paris Commune did not clarify all the issues relating to the content and form of the proletarian state.

In 1905, the revolutionary masses in Russia created a form of revolutionary administration called the soviet. From this reality, Lenin affirmed that the soviet is an appropriate form of administration of the proletarian dictatorship. What is the soviet? It is a council of workers' and peasants' representatives elected by the masses from the grassroots levels. It is entirely different from parliaments under the democratic parliamentary system. It is an apparatus not of functionaries but of the people's representatives who take up the management of the state and society. After the October Revolution, in order to cope with the counteroffensive by 14 imperialist countries and the White Guards, Lenin had to adopt the "wartime communism" policy which was replaced by the New Economic Policy after the end of the civil war. Up until his death, Lenin never had time to go deeply into the question of building a socialist state.



In 1936 when he drafted the USSR's first socialist constitution, Stalin basically followed Lenin's instructions. In answering a question by students as to why one talks about a worker-peasant administration while talking about proletarian dictatorship, Stalin explained that "proletarian dictatorship" means the state is led by the proletariat and the term "worker-peasant administration" indicates one composed mainly of two classes: the working class and the peasant class--direct allies of the workers. Since then, the fraternal parties in the socialist countries have continued to ponder the substance of the socialist state administration.

The resolutions of the Fourth Party Congress said that we must hold fast to the proletarian dictatorship. At the same time, they called for developing the working people's right to collective mastery. They said we must establish the socialist collective mastery system in which the masters are the working people, whose core consists of workers and peasants. They are masters in the political, economic, cultural and social fields, masters at national, regional and grassroots levels, and masters of society, nature and themselves.

This mastery system must be based on an appropriate economic structure which at its inception coordinates industry with agriculture and coordinates the central economy with the regional economy. This economic structure must be protected by a system that closely combines the party and state with the people. The state apparatus, besides ruling, also has the function of economic and cultural management. In our country, the state machinery in general and the economic management machinery at the central, regional and grassroots levels in particular must advance from small-scale production directly to socialism. They must reflect and achieve the working people's right of mastery in the political, economic, cultural and social fields.

In economic management, when we speak of the central level--besides the consolidated agencies--we are speaking mainly of the sectors. When we speak of the regional level, we are speaking of cities and districts. When we speak of the grassroots level, we are speaking of villages, agricultural cooperatives, enterprises and joint industrial enterprises.

Management according to sectors is applied when demanded by economic and technological requirements and requirements for specialized production. The higher the level of industrialization and the future developed the technology, the larger the number of sectors will be. The state firmly grasps the economic and technological situation through the sectors and gets in touch with the people through the localities. The state uses the localities as a link between production and distribution of products in organizing the people's material and cultural life.

In view of our country's situation, management according to localities is still the best way to carry out democratic centralism and motivate the people to cooperate with the state in further exploiting labor and land potentials. For a long time, a number of comrades have discussed management only according to sectors and territorial areas and have stressed only the role of the central government and centrally-run economy and have failed to recognize the role of local administrations and economies. Conversely, other comrades have a selfish and partial view of local economies, have not fully implemented general policies and have not fully discharged the localities' obligations toward the entire country. In formulating economic development projects we must pay due attention to all the different regions such as the Red River delta, the midlands, the mountain region of the north, the former Zone 4 provinces, eastern Nam Bo, the Mekong Delta, the central coastal area and the central highlands in order to properly distribute production work forces and make proper investments on a nationwide scale.



In organizing and managing the economy and the people's lives, we must recognize the role and function of the local administrations in the unified national economic management system and assign them the proper tasks and authority and facilities consistent with the objective requirements of socialist production, which is being reorganized and needs to be properly balanced in order to develop from small to large-scale socialist production. If we fail to do this, we will waste potential and slow down our progress and we will be unable to meet the various demands of the people.

It is very difficult to organize a system of economic management consistent with our economy which is being developed from small to large-scale socialist production, even with regard to the distribution of products, because the means of production are publicly owned and socialist production belongs to the collective. However, the distribution of socialist products has both an individual and a collective character--it is of individual character because products are distributed to individual workers according to the work they contribute, as well as to each household. We also distribute products to collective workers and to those members of society who are either too young or too old to work. This is collective and social welfare.

Thus, the socialist system is completely different from the capitalist system in which the means of production are privately owned and the system of distribution is carried out on a private basis. Under the socialist system in which production is carried out collectively and the distribution of products has both an individual and a collective character--in the sense that products are distributed to workers according to the work they contribute--we must have a proper economic structure and managerial system so as to insure the implementation of socialist rules and the working people's right to collective mastery. We must think deeply about this matter, intensify theoretical study and gain deeper insight into production realities and social life in order to solve problems correctly.

The fourth party congress outlined socialist collective mastery. During the revolutionary process we will have to further clarify many questions such as the organizations of the state machinery, the economic and cultural management system, division of responsibility between the central level and the localities, decentralization. We must understand the importance of the sectors in harmonizing production and improving economic efficiency and the technological development of the national economy as well as the economy of each domain in order to clearly define the responsibilities and authority of the ministers and the organization and management of each ministry. We must fully understand the localities' role in exploiting labor and land potential and in organizing the people's material and cultural life in order to properly assign responsibilities and authority to the local administrations.

We must clearly understand the role of grassroots units, which directly engage in production and play a decisive role in improving socialist labor productivity and the rate of development of the national economy, in order to properly determine the relations between the central level and the localities in the support of the grassroots units and to enable them to achieve increasingly better production. We must scientifically carry out the revolution in order to satisfactorily apply the rules for economic development and to answer questions involving the organization of the state and economic management apparatuses.

During the past 30 years our country accomplished the great task of successfully carrying out two resistance wars against the French and the Americans. After the August revolution, we established the people's democratic state, a genuine administration of the workers and peasants.

This administration motivated and organized a great number of people to take up weapons to fight the French colonialists. It gave land to the peasants. At a time when workers had yet to become owners of capitalist factories, the peasants were given land and became landowners even during the resistance. This was a positive act. Thanks to this, the resistance progressed and culminated in victory. At that time, the people were obviously masters in the free zone from Viet Bac to the 9th Zone in Nam Bo. Despite the war, life was free and easy. All supported one another, shared weal and woe and were determined to fight the bandits.

During the resistance against the Americans half of the country had embarked upon the road to socialism and there was a liberated zone in the south where we had established the people's democratic administration. Although our economic level was not high, we were masters of most of the country and had established a stable and strong political regime. Our resistance was victorious thanks to this mastery system. It can be rightly said that every family fought the bandits: The husbands went to the front; the wives stayed home to take care of production, support their parents, bring up their children and participate in the resistance in their regions. Everyone was ready to discharge his obligation to the fatherland and endure all hardships and sacrifices, and day and night thought about fighting the bandits and saving the country. This shows our state is a very strong, revolutionary state.

However, since our recent great victory, our country has been experiencing difficulties. Our economic management organization is confused and is even committing errors. This situation has many causes, both subjective and objective. Subjectively, the causes involve concept, theory, production organization, systems and policy. Some economic management and planning and cadre assignments do not meet requirements. These problems must now be gradually solved and the situation put onto the right track.

What worries us is that besides the good points of our regime, there have been wrong acts causing dissatisfaction among the masses. We must end authoritarian acts, establish the working people's genuine power, bring the right of political collective mastery to them and make our administration, particularly the grassroots administration, truly an administration of the people.

Without talking about the economic structure or about the organization of the economic management apparatus at various levels, which are complex matters, I would like the party provincial committees to ask themselves what thought they have given the working people's right of political collective mastery over the past 2 years and what attention they have paid to implementing this right?

The primary task after the success of the revolution was to bring the working people to political collective mastery. It was only to achieve this fundamental task that we carried out a revolution and endured countless hardships and sacrifices for nearly half a century. This is proletarian dictatorship. The working people trust the party and it was with the hope of escaping the fate of people without a country, slaves and hired workers and of enjoying the right of being masters of their country and society that they followed the party and carried out the revolution.

Previously, I told the comrades in the south that as Communist Party members, we could not fail to think of the party for we would thus divorce ourselves from the party. Now it must be added that as Communist Party members, any day or hour that we do not think of implementing the workers' right of collective mastery, we betray our ideals and our cause and are not worthy of being Communist Party members. This is a simple truth, but unless we have pure, unstained hearts, we cannot understand this; we can achieve this understanding only through correct organization.

Our regime is definitely superior to any bourgeois democratic regime, but to achieve the workers' right of collective mastery, we must correctly determine the relationship between the party, the state and the people, and this relationship must form the structure of our regime. This structure is: The party leads, the people are the owners and the state manages. The party is only the leader, while the owners are the people and they exercise their ownership through the state. Thus it can be said that the real nature of proletarian dictatorship is that the party is the leader and the people are the owners and the party leads so that the people may become owners.

Politically, we must motivate the masses. We must proselytize and educate them so that all Vietnamese--from children to old people and especially youths--understand that they are the masters of Vietnam and that all the wealth and resources of our country belong to all of the people and to present and future generations. They must fulfill the obligations of masters of the country, but at the same time they have all the rights of masters--the right to work, to study, to enjoy themselves and to express their opinions on all state affairs with a view to achieving prosperity for the country and happiness for their compatriots and without any pressure or coercion.

In the socialist collective mastery system, the working class, with the worker-peasant alliance as its core, is the leader. We must make the peasants realize that over the past few decades, by allying themselves with the workers, they have obtained independence, freedom and land. Now, advancing on the socialist path, they and the workers have become the collective masters of the entire country and social life.

We must make the peasants in the Mekong Delta or in the central highlands realize that the Hanoi engineering plant, the Thai Nguyen iron and steel complex or the Quang Ninh coal mine is their property. The workers in these factories and enterprises have the duty to produce coal, steel and machines to support agriculture and the peasantry. Conversely, the peasants must produce a large quantity of rice and subsidiary crops and must raise a large number of pigs to meet the state's and workers' requirements.

Not only do parents enjoy the right of collective ownership, they are also free from worry about their children's future. These children will certainly not be exploited, unemployed or uneducated. No matter whose children they are, if they are intelligent, they will be able to reach the highest levels of education and will be employed. If the people understand this right of mastery, they will be ready to devote all their talents to building the country and will be willing to endure all necessary hardships to achieve victory for socialism. I am confident that the Vietnamese people, who sacrificed all for the fatherland during the resistance, are entirely capable of this.

To insure the people's right of collective mastery in the political field, we must build good party organizations and chapters which do not become dictatorial or sectarian. We must overcome and prevent the abuse of power. Uncle Ho taught us: For a party in power, the cadres and party members must be leaders and at the same time truly faithful servants of the people. He reminded us of this in his testament. A good party organization must include party members who are truly exemplary and fully capable of leading the people. They must always make stern demands on themselves so as to serve the people better.

The masses must be the base on which we build the party, and we must monitor the party organizations' activities and the cadres' and party members' conduct. At the key points of the revolution, in addition to staunch party members and exemplary combatants, there are certainly opportunists who try to join the party.

We must expel from the party opportunists who do wrong in the party's name. With the masses as our base we will be able to discover these bad elements because the masses are very sharp. No one can hide evil acts from them. We must discard decadent and degenerate party members from the party and even those who do not meet the required standards. This is the only way our party will be pure and strong. Through the mass movement we will admit outstanding elements from the working people to the party, and thus reinforce its fighting strength.

Along with building and consolidating the party, we must strengthen the administration at village and district levels. We must adopt measures so that the working people can select and elect their own representatives. This will clearly show them that this administration truly belongs to them. If there are outstanding party members who work devotedly for the people and who are trusted by the masses and elected by them to the administrative agencies, this is very good because it proves that the masses trust and love the party and that it still maintains close relations with them.

All the citizen's obligations and interests must be defined and protected by regulations and laws. We must promulgate these regulations so that citizens can clearly understand them, and legal agencies must enforce the law among administration cadres. This is the only way we will succeed in preventing degenerate cadres from turning their collectives into authoritarian and sectarian groups and depriving the people of their right of collective mastery.

If cadres and party members of every province always serve the people devotedly and do not encroach on their right of collective mastery, it will mean the greatest happiness for our compatriots and the highest achievement by the provincial party organization. The administration must care for the people's livelihood and protect their interests. We must organize administration so that the people can discuss and contribute their suggestions to the affairs of the village administration and the village representatives must have an opportunity to discuss and express their opinions on the affairs of the district--from political to economic and cultural aspects, from production to distribution, from consumption to accumulation for expanded production.

Political collective mastery must be connected with economic collective mastery. In the countryside, our present primary task is to promote the three revolutions and coordinate socialist transformation with socialist construction in order to boost agricultural production, advance agriculture to large-scale socialist production and create conditions for achieving national industrialization. We must grasp the party's guidelines for agricultural production to link the development of collective mastery with the mass production movement, the acceleration of cultivation and animal husbandry, the irrigation movement and the movement for multicropping, opening virgin land and reclaiming fallow land.

The administration must concentrate on serving production and cooperate with the people in determining the kinds of crops to plant, the species of domestic animals to rear, the techniques to use, where to get materials and how to work efficiently. Each citizen must regard the implementation of collective or state production plans as his own task and in his family's interest and must understand that this task is related to the country's future. Let us take the example of raising hogs. If each peasant household raises four or five pigs, this will benefit the entire country and will help achieve great progress in agricultural production. This means that we will have more meat, more manure and more rice, and can institute the practice of using manure as fertilizer and achieve a paddy yield of 4 to 5 tons per hectare. As a result, the entire country will win on the grain production front. If we raise many pigs, we will be able to export pork and import machines with which to achieve agricultural mechanization.

To advance to large-scale production, we must leave the path of individual production and gradually engage in collective work to further increase production. We must immediately organize irrigation teams, plowing teams, work exchange teams and production collectives.

We must struggle arduously on the agricultural production front to triumph over nature. To win, we must simultaneously use correct technical and economic measures. For instance, to solve the grain and foodstuff problem for more than 50 million people, we must boost the production of rice and subsidiary crops and develop animal husbandry while striving to achieve intensive cultivation and mulitcrops and expand the cultivated area. We must also pay great attention to investing in irrigation and mechanization. All of these strategic issues must be thoroughly understood and properly settled by the central level and all localities, installations and laborers so that our country's agricultural strategy can be carried out.

As far as exports are concerned, we must understand that mechanization can be achieved and technical materials can be secured if the agricultural sector can produce export goods. The economic plan of each province and each district must help satisfy local needs as well as export needs. The central level must have a correct policy of promoting exports.

For example, Dac Lac Province has produced thousands of tons of coffee. The state must supply grain to this province in exchange for the quantity of coffee which it wants to export. Imports must be linked with exports so as to exploit all the potentialities of our tropical agriculture and rapidly develop our production. If we are content only with achieving self-sufficiency and pay no attention to exporting goods, we will be tying our own hands.

In the 1976-1980 5-year plan, the state will make large investments in agriculture. We will discuss the readjustment of the purchase prices of agricultural products later. This readjustment will help increase investments in agriculture. We should encourage our peasants to enthusiastically participate in productive labor day and night to further improve their material and cultural life while making greater contributions to the common undertaking.

We hope that in 7 or 8 years the lives of our peasants and the face of the countryside will change in terms of food, clothing, housing, consumption, education, health and recreation. I am convinced we will be able to effect this change.

Cultural collective mastery must be achieved along with political and economic collective mastery. All provinces and districts must build many more schools, and with the redistribution of social labor, there will be no shortage of teachers.

I have heard that some localities have refused to employ teachers from the old regime. This is incorrect. Only a certain number of them served as henchmen of the U.S.-puppet regime. As intellectual workers, teachers generally worked for wages under the old regime, and our regime should employ them in educating the workers' children. If they perform their duties satisfactorily, then they have turned themselves into collective masters just like the working people.

Our southern people are very studious, which is very good, and we must do everything in our power to satisfy their need to learn. Every village and ward must have sufficient schools, and if they cannot afford to build brick ones, then they should build bamboo and thatched schools. If they lack teachers, the higher levels must promptly train and supply them. If a village lacks teachers, the provincial party committee secretary must provide them.



To promote learning to enhance the people's knowledge is an important way of liberating them. Following the successful August revolution, Uncle Ho called on the people to struggle against poverty, illiteracy and foreign invasions--those were the basic tasks of the revolution. We have defeated the foreign invaders, but have not yet prevailed over poverty and illiteracy. For this reason, we must accelerate the ideological and cultural revolutions in order to boost production. Along with building schools, we must build maternity clinics, hospitals, day nurseries and kindergartens. The people must cooperate with the state so that these projects can be rapidly completed, mothers and children can be promptly cared for and the people's needs in the fields of education, medicine and child-rearing can be satisfied.

To exercise cultural collective mastery, it is important to shape a happy, healthy cultural life that is both socialist and nationalist in nature. We must whip up a sports and physical training movement and a sanitation and disease prevention movement, organize song and dance ensembles and set up libraries in every rural area. We must resolutely oppose depraved practices and vehemently condemn gambling, drinking and debauchery. Alcoholism must be opposed because it is an extremely bad habit, leads to corruption, is harmful to future generations and sometimes destroys marriages and family life. If all these vices are eradicated, it will signify a very great victory on the cultural front. If we were able to eradicate them during the anti-French resistance war, we can do so now, as our policy has been enthusiastically approved and endorsed by our people.

To implement the resolutions of the fourth party congress and of the party Central Committee's second plenum on agriculture, we must vigorously and widely motivate the rural masses to participate in the revolutionary movement and develop the workers' right to collective mastery.

The workers' motivation to develop the right to collective mastery must be connected with the building of district agroindustrial economic units in order to consolidate and improve production in the north and build the workers' system of collective mastery and reinforce the lower administrative levels in the south.

The district is an area where we reorganize agricultural production and labor and build a new lifestyle for the peasants and a socialist countryside. It is also a place where we conduct the three revolutions and achieve the people's collective mastery in the political, economic, cultural and social spheres. The province must guide the district and must, through building the district into a economic unity, encourage its villages and cooperatives to advance while accelerating provincial economic construction. We must reorganize production, redistribute manpower and build material-technical bases for agriculture and a network of industrial, small industry and handicraft enterprises, a trading and services network, a communications and transportation network and a construction force for each district. However, the primary decisive factor must be the improvement of the leadership of district party committees and people's committees, especially in economic management.

Until, due to an inadequate understanding of theory and reality, we have regarded the district level as an intermediary or administrative level. The district level must be strengthened so that it can assume the tasks of planning, budgeting and managing economic and cultural affairs. The provincial party committees must reduce their official cadres so that a number of cadres can be sent to assist the district party committees in carrying out these tasks. Highly trained in the revolutionary struggle and in the 1970s, almost all of our comrades in the provincial and district party committees are capable of leading the workers to establish the right to collective mastery.



Moreover, we have a common plan for training district economic management cadres, specialized cadres and professional cadres. We are convinced that the mass revolutionary movement will give birth to many new cadres.

We have the policy and resolution of the fourth party congress on building districts. The second party Central Committee plenum stressed the need to properly build districts throughout the country. I suggest that, after this meeting, you comrades discuss with the provincial party committees the launching of a mass movement to develop the right to collective mastery which must be connected with building districts. We must work hard to implement the resolution of the second party Central Committee plenum. We must listen to the masses' views in order to correctly assess abuses of power, avoid causing unnecessary trouble to people at the lower levels and work out a plan to overcome prevalent shortcomings inside and outside the party.

After launching the movement, it must be closely supervised and guided. We must make constant efforts in the next 1 or 2 years to eliminate all bad practices and establish a basis for the good practices to develop into a mass movement, thus helping the masses enthusiastically participate in production and revolutionary activities. We must consolidate and reinforce party organizations and administrations at the lower levels and build sturdy youth's and women's organizations according to specific requirements so as to develop the workers' right to collective mastery in the political as well as in other spheres.

Our people's victory over U.S. imperialism was due to our party's correct and creative leadership and to our people's ardent patriotism. This patriotism originated from our people's socialist spirit which has existed since the founding of our country by the Hung kings and was developed in our nation's heroic struggles against foreign invaders, especially in the victorious fights against the Chinese invaders in the 13th Century and the U.S. imperialists in recent times.

Each nation has displayed its own characteristics in the advance to socialism. Our people are advancing toward socialism with their long-standing traditions of heroism, unyielding resistance, self-reliance and mutual love and assistance. We hope the mass revolutionary movement will help create a beautiful life in which all our compatriots are united and love each other.

To build socialism, our party advocates establishing and developing the workers' right to collective mastery. It has already explained the party's leading role, the people's collective mastery and the state's managerial function. The organs of power must represent the party's leadership and the people's collective mastery. All these things are clearly mentioned in the SRV's new draft constitution.

Our party is a great one. We must resolutely strive to preserve its purity and prevent the growth of despotism among party members.

As we know, establishing the workers' right to collective mastery is a difficult task. However, no matter how difficult it may be, we must in one way or another achieve it, because our regime can be strong only when the workers are real masters of the country.

In conclusion, I have expressed my views on the establishment and development of the right to collective mastery in the countryside. This must be connected with the acceleration of the agricultural production movement, the guilding of a civilized and healthy life, the struggle against depraved culture, the eradication of vices such as gambling, alcoholism and prostitution left behind by the old regime and the reorganization of district agricultural production.

IV. 3 May 78

A 44

VIETNAM

I hope that, along with implementing the Second 5-Year Plan, we all will strive to successfully develop the workers' right to collective mastery in all villages and districts, considering it an important step in the process of building the socialist collective mastery system in our country.

#### EXHIBITS ON MILITARY EXPLOITS OPEN IN HO CHI MINH CITY

OW030815Y Hanoi VNA in English 0740 GMT 3 May 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 3 May (VNA)--Achievements recorded by the armed forces and people in Ho Chi Minh City in the past three years are on show at an exhibition opened on the third anniversary of the liberation of South Vietnam and International Labour Day.

The exhibition hall includes 30 rooms covering 1,000 square metres. On show in the industrial and agricultural rooms are thousands of kinds of commodities and export goods as well as hundreds of economic and technical innovations.

Also on victory day, an exhibition on "the general offensive and uprising of the Saigon-Gia Dinh people in the Ho Chi Minh military campaign" was opened by the city culture and information service. On show are more than 200 pictures and 100 relics of the struggle of the people of all walks of life in Saigon-Gia Dinh from the signing of the Paris peace agreements (January 1973) to the total victory of the Ho Chi Minh campaign (April 1975).

#### NATIONAL CONGRESS OF TRADE UNIONS TO OPEN 8 MAY

OW021832Y Hanoi VNA in English 1716 GMT 2 May 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 2 May (VNA)--The preparatory committee for the Fourth National Congress of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions started working this morning. It was announced that the congress, to open on 8 May, will be attended by more than 800 representatives of units which have [registered] great achievements in production and other activities. The congress will review the movement of trade unions in the recent years and work out the line and tasks of the working class in the new stage of socialist revolution.

#### LATE REPORT: GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZES NEW REGIME IN AFGHANISTAN

OW031325Y Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 3 May 78 OW

[Text] Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong today sent a message to Mr Mohammad Taraki, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the People's Democratic [Republic] of Afghanistan informing him of the decision of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to recognize the People's Democratic [Republic] of Afghanistan as an independent and sovereign state.

#### BRIEFS

SOVIET AMBASSADOR DEPARTS--Hanoi, 2 May--Dieter Doering, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the German Democratic Republic to Vietnam, left here today for a new assignment at home. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1717 GMT 2 May 78 OW]

LENINGRAD ART TROUPE--Hanoi, 24 Apr--A song and dance ensemble of Leningrad city arrived in Ho Chi Minh City yesterday. They are the first Leningrad artistes to visit Ho Chi Minh City, a sister city. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1539 GMT 24 Apr 78 OW] Hanoi, 24 Apr--The song and dance ensemble of Leningrad city last night gave its premiere in Ho Chi Minh City before about 1,000 representatives of the city population. Among those present were Vo Van Kiet, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and secretary of the city's party committee, and leaders of the city people's committee. Also present was the visiting delegation of Leipzig province and city--which has sworn sisterhood with Ho Chi Minh City. The program, composed of 16 items including songs and ballet, was highly appreciated. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 25 Apr 78 OW]

DPRK ARMY DAY OBSERVANCE--Hanoi, 25 Apr--A film show was given here tonight by Ambassador of the DPRK to Vietnam Kim Sa g-chun to celebrate the Korean army day today. Maj Gen Vu Xuan Chiem, vice minister of national defense, other senior officers of the Vietnam People's Army and representatives of government offices and mass organisations attended the film show. Earlier, on 21 April, Ambassador Kim Sang-chun held a news conference here on the achievements obtained by the Korean People's Army in socialist construction and national defence. [Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT 25 Apr 78 OW]

JAPANESE ENVOY'S RECEPTION--Hanoi, 28 Apr--Japanese Ambassador to Vietnam Takaki Hasegawa gave a reception here today on the birthday of the emperor of Japan. The guests included Dang Viet Chau, minister of foreign trade, and Vo Dong Giang, vice minister for foreign affairs. Also present were many members of the diplomatic corps. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 28 Apr 78 OW]

FRIENDSHIP ORDER TO CANADIAN--Hanoi, 2 May--Vietnam's Friendship Order has been conferred on Nancy Pocock, a Canadian peace champion. The recipient is now on a visit here together with a Canadian religious delegation. The decoration was performed at a ceremony held in Hanoi on 29 April by Hoang Minh Giam, chairman of the External Relations Commission of the National Assembly, and president of the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with Peoples of Other Countries. Hoang Minh Giam expressed profound gratitude for the noble international support provided by the Canadian people and Nancy Pocock in particular to the Vietnamese people in their recent struggle for independence and freedom, and in their present endeavour to build their country. Nancy Pocock, in reply, warmly thanked the Vietnamese people and said the honour accorded her would be shared by all progressive people in Canada. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 2 May 78 OW]

TRADE UNION DELEGATIONS--Hanoi, 28 Apr--Delegations of the Confederation of Trade Unions have left Hanoi for May Day celebrations in the Soviet Union, the GDR, CSSR, Hungary, Poland, Mongolia, Bulgaria and Romania. Another delegation, led by Ngo Thi Thuan, member of the Presidium of the confederation, has gone to Baghdad for the Fifth Congress of the General Federation of Iraqi Trade Unions. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT 28 Apr 78 OW]

AIR SERVICE EXPANSION--From the second half of May the Hanoi-Vientiane air service will be changed into the Hanoi-Vientiane-Bangkok air service, linking the three capitals of Vietnam, Laos and Thailand. There will be three flights a week undertaken alternatively by the Vietnam, Thai and Lao air companies. The regular flights between Hanoi and Vientiane will continue (?as usual). [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 30 Apr 78 OW]

## PEACOCK EXPLAINS RIFT WITH MALTA; WANTS TO RESTORE RELATIONS

OW030044Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 2 May 78 OW

[Text] Minister for Foreign Affairs Peacock said today it was no secret there were differences between successive Australian governments and the Maltese Government, but he told parliament Australia wanted to restore its relations with Malta to their former warmth. Peacock was answering a question from the Liberal member for Mitchell, Mr Cadman, who wanted to know the basis of recent criticism of Australia by Malta.

The foreign minister said Maltese Prime Minister Mintoff felt Australia should give significant aid to Malta because of the contribution made to Australia by its Maltese migrants. Peacock said he found this argument hard to accept. He said Mintoff had also publicly criticized Australia for failing to receive a trade deputation from Malta in early 1976 even though Australia had indicated it would be pleased to receive them at a more convenient time.

Peacock said these highly charged statements only served to exacerbate the differences between Malta and Australia. Our Canberra office says the diplomatic rift had led to Malta recalling its ambassador and replacing him with a charge d'affaires.

## PAPUA-NEW GUINEA OFFICIALS MEET IRIAN JAYA REBELS

OW282226Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1200 GMT 28 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Papua-New Guinea is reported to have warned that it may take joint military action with Indonesia against Irian Jaya rebel forces along their border. Radio Australia's Port Moresby correspondent Jeff Jerriott says the warning was issued by government officials in Port Moresby during secret talks with rebel leaders.

The two rebel leaders, (Jacob Pry) and (Seth Rankooram), were flown to Port Moresby from the border to meet a group of senior Papua-New Guinea officials on 14 and 15 April. Herriott says the official group included Foreign Affairs Minister Ebia Olewale; his departmental head, (Tony Siad Guru), defense minister Louis Mona; and Commander of the Papua-New Guinea Defense Force Brigadier General (Diero). They warned the rebels that Papua-New Guinea would burn guerrilla camps along the border unless they were immediately removed.

Our reporter understands that (Jacob Pry) and (Seth Rankooram) indicated they would not heed the warning.

## JAPAN'S KOMOTO DISCUSSES AID TO ASAHAN, NATURAL GAS PROJECTS

BK000850Y Jakarta ANTARA in English 0740 GMT 2 May 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 2 May (ANTARA)--The Asahan multipurpose hydroelectric power development project in north Sumatra Province will be completed on schedule whereby construction costs would be pressed down as low as possible to enable its products to compete in world markets, it was agreed here yesterday. The agreement was reached in talks between visiting Japanese Minister for International Trade and Industry (MITI) Toshio Komoto and key Indonesian Government officials held at Bank Indonesia head offices at Jalan Thamrinhere, it was announced.

Giving a press conference at Hotel Indonesia Sheraton yesterday, Minister Komoto said he held talks on the Asahan project with Minister Coordinator of Economic, Financial and Industrial Affairs Widjojo Nitisastro.

Also present at the negotiations were Minister for Trade and Cooperatives Dr Radius Prawiro and alternate Governor of Bank Indonesia W. Marathon who represented Bank Indonesia Governor Dr Rachmat Saleh.

Minister Komoto was assisted in the talks by K. Nishiyama, MITI director general for international trade, MITI director general for economic cooperation K. Sugiyama; and MITI director general for natural resources and power Affairs T. Furuta.

When questioned, Minister Komoto said he had not been authorized to make public the amount of aid for the Asahan project which had been steadily rising because of the world monetary crisis compared to originally estimated figures. Minister Komoto, however, said that the rise would be pressed down as much as possible. The matter would be further discussed by the two parties (Indonesia and Japan) concerned. He admitted that the question of financing the huge Asahan project was the main obstruction in the actual work on the project.

Both the Asahan project and another, the liquified natural gas (LNG), project, would have an important impact on the economies of Japan and Indonesia and for this reason further negotiations have to be held on these subjects, Minister Kohmoto declared.

Minister Komoto also said that during the 3-hour talks with the key Indonesian officials apart from the Asahan project the other issues taken up were the expanding of trade relations between the two countries, closer cooperation in the field of oil whereby the Japanese expressed the wish that they would like to be assured of a stable supply of Indonesian oil and the "Badak" liquified natural gas [LNG] project in east Kalimantan.

Replying to questions on the uses of Indonesian domestic material in the development of the Asahan project, Minister Komoto said that the question had not been discussed in detail but Japan would extend all aid possible to have the project completed on time.

Referring to the LNG project at the Badak oilfields in east Kalimantan the MITI minister said that Japan already had received LNG supplies from the project which started operations since 1977.

He said Japan would closely cooperate with Indonesia in efforts to expand the LNG project so that it would be capable of producing 3.2 million tons a year.

He said talks leading toward this direction were now being explored by the Japanese. He hoped that extension of the LNG project would become a reality soon.

Japan was prepared to extend aid, he stressed. He also said that Japan hoped that Indonesia would increase its crude exports to his country. He reported that Japan at the moment was in a position to import more foreign products into the country. He said that export promotion from Indonesia to Japan had been and would continue to be realized through efforts like seminars, dialogues between Japan and the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and through multilateral talks in Geneva.

Minister Komoto repeated that he had not been authorized to mention definitive figures on Japan's aid commitment to Indonesia with regard to the negotiations by the Inter-governmental Group on Indonesia (IGGI) in Amsterdam 22-23 May. He emphasized that Japan would make every effort to help Indonesia and its aid commitment would be further discussed by the Japanese Government.

Minister Komoto also confirmed, when asked, that the question of the central terminal station (CTS) of oil in the Lombok Straits was taken up during the meeting at Bank Indonesia. He said Japan would further study the economic feasibility of the CTS project. According to information, the CTS project was a Japanese initiative in its efforts to have a terminal for oil supplies and transit of crude from the Middle East. The oil would be transported aboard huge tankers measuring 150,000 tons or more to the CTS on Lombok.

With Saudi Arabia showing unwillingness to help develop the CTS project, Japan was now trying to find a new cooperation pattern to further its idea on the oil terminal.

SUHARTO MAY HOLD MEETING WITH MALAYSIA'S HUSSEIN IN MAY

WAP91644Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1120 GMT 29 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 29 Apr (AFP)--President Suharto may hold a meeting with Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Hussein bin Onn in east Malaysia sometime in May, Minister Coordinator for Political and Defence Affairs Gen Maraden Panggabean said here today. Answering questions about this, Gen Panggabean said the top level meeting was one of the possibilities still being studied. No date has been set for the Suharto-Hussein meeting.

DEFENSE MINISTER JUSUF IMPRESSED ON EAST TIMOR INSPECTION

WFO11494Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 1 May 78 BK

[Text] Minister of Defense and Security and Commander of the Armed Forces General Andi Mohammad Jusuf has said that peace and security are absolutely essential in society in order to attain development goals and increase the people's standard of living.

General Jusuf made this remark during a stopover in Ainaro, where he was deeply impressed by the cooperation among all government agencies, the armed forces and the East Timor people. General Jusuf believes that all armed forces personnel stationed in East Timor have successfully maintained stability and security in all sectors.

The minister of defense and security and armed forces commander conducted an inspection tour of East Timor from 28 to 30 April, which took him to Dili, Baucau, Aileu, Suai, and Mazatete. He made the tour to obtain firsthand knowledge of the efforts of government agencies and the armed forces to improve conditions in the region and the daily life of the East Timor people in conformity with the government's program to do so.



## MALAYSIA

## PARAMOUNT RULER, WIFE RETURN FROM 2-MONTH WORLD TOUR

BK021348Y Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 2 May 78 BK

[Text] The yang dipertuan agung [paramount ruler] and the raja permaisuri agung [paramount ruler's wife] returned to Kuala Lumpur this evening after completing their 2-month world tour.

Their majesties were welcomed at the airport by Prime Minister Datuk Hussein bin Onn, Datin Suhaila, Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed, cabinet ministers and senior government officials.

President of the Senate Tan Sri Datuk Haji Omar Yoke bin Ong, Speaker of the Dewan Rakyat [parliament] Tan Sri Syed Nasir bin Ismail, Menteri Besar [chief minister] of Kelantan Tan Sri Mohamed bin Yaacob, and the regent of Kelantan were also present at the airport to welcome their majesties.

## RITHAUDDEEN DEPARTS FOR 4-DAY PAKISTAN VISIT

BK021713Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1708 GMT 2 May 78 BK

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 2 May (AFP)--Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen bin Ismail, left here tonight for Islamabad on a 4-day official visit to Pakistan at the invitation of the Pakistani Government. He was accompanied by three senior officials from the Foreign Ministry.

## SINGAPORE

## JAPAN'S KOMOTO ARRIVES FOR INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS DISCUSSIONS

BK021450Y Singapore Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 2 May 78 BK

[Text] Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry Toshio Komoto flew into Singapore from Jakarta this afternoon for a 3-day visit.

He told newsmen at the airport that his talks with Singapore leaders will include the ASEAN's five industrial projects. On the Sumitomo petrochemical complex in Singapore, Komoto said he will have to listen to the views of Singapore leaders before making any judgement. Komoto will call on President Benjamin H. Sheares at the Istana [palace] tomorrow. Later he will call on Lee Kuan Yew and Finance Minister Hon Sui Sen.

## WELCOME AND STATEMENT IN SETTLING ISSUES DURING MONDALE ARRIVAL

OWO21446Y Manila Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 2 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] President Marcos today called on the United States and the world's other major powers to help the small nations in Asia acquire some measure of capability, strength and independence. At the same time he also asked that these developing nations be allowed to form their economic, social and political institutions in accordance with their needs, (?conditions) and peculiar circumstances.

The president aired these statements in his welcome remarks during the arrival of U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale and his party. Mondale, who is on the first leg of a five-nation swing in Asia and the Pacific, arrived this afternoon (?to) a rousing welcome at the Manila International Airport [MIA]. Aside from the president the other wellcomers were the first lady and metro Manila governor, Imelda Romualdez Marcos, other high ranking government officials and members of the diplomatic corps.

Touching on the various unresolved military and economic issues facing the Philippines and the United States, the president expressed confidence that these issues would soon be settled with mutual trust and in a spirit of cooperation and friendship.

[Marcos begin recording] There are many issues that now confront the two nations--both on security as well as on economic matters--but issues which I know will be settled with understanding, with mutual trust, in the spirit of cooperation and friendship at the negotiation table. And with the wise (?counsel) of our distinguished visitor, the vice president of the United States of America, I am (?confident) that these issues will be settled and soon for our two countries know that if we have survived the ordeal of war, we cannot now fall before the challenge of peace. [end recording]

In response Vice President Mondale assured the president that the United States values its defense relationship with the Philippines. He said this relationship, which dates back to the turn of the century, is vital to the security of both nations. As such, he said, the United States looks forward to continuing this relationship on the basis of mutual respect and interest.

Meanwhile, the talks between the president and Mondale will be held tomorrow morning at Malacanang. For that story and other activities and the itinerary of Mondale, here is our Malacanang reporter, Bert Asuke:

The tone of the conversations between President Marcos and Vice President Walter Mondale was set in the remarks they delivered at the MIA arrival ceremonies. President Marcos and Vice President Mondale expressed common desire to resolve as soon as possible the security and economic matters pending between the two nations.

The first and last conversations between President Marcos and Vice President Mondale will be held at 10 am at Malacanang. They will be assisted by the members of their respective panels. High on the agenda are the current renegotiation of the military bases agreement, the military assistance pact, the mutual defense accord and discussions on the human rights situation in the country. They are also expected to take up trade and economic matters, particularly the replacement to the Laurel-Langley agreement which expired last 3 June 1974.

The presence of Richard Holbrooke, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, indicates the perspective of the conversations considering that he was been in the country on two occasions for talks with President Marcos on bilateral matters. Holbrooke is with the party of Vice President Mondale.

The conversations will be concluded with the signing of agreements at the reception hall of Malacanang. In the afternoon the U.S. vice president will call on President of the Asian Development Bank [ADB] Taroichi Yoshida at the ADB headquarters at Roxas Boulevard. The United States has a considerable participation in the operation of the ADB.

The second day of Mondale's visit will be capped with a state dinner to be hosted by the first couple at the Maharlika Hall. Mondale will also give his observations in two separate press comments.

#### MARCOS SAYS U.S. ALSO GUILTY OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

OWO31112Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1104 GMT 3 May 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 3 May (AFP)--President Ferdinand Marcos today said Philippine human rights violations were "few and far between" and instead accused U.S. troops of such violations when American annexed this country from Spain.

The 62-year-old president, at a press conference on the second day of U.S. Vice-President Walter Mondale's visit, told his questioners they could not expect this country to be completely free of human rights violations when America was not.

Earlier today, however, Vice President Mondale told newsmen he had notified Marcos that alleged human rights violations here could damage U.S. efforts "to broaden and deepen" its relations with this country.

The president calmly fielded back questions, mostly from U.S. newsmen with the Mondale party, about alleged widespread irregularities in the 7 April parliamentary elections here, torture of political prisoners and possible release of opposition leader Benigno Aquino. He counter-charged that many American newsmen were allegedly guilty of distorted reporting on the Philippines as he insisted that the 7 April elections for a 200-man interim National Assembly were the most peaceful in this country's history.

#### ROMULO: SUBSTANTIVE SOVEREIGNTY SOUGHT OVER U.S. BASES

OWO30446Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0435 GMT 3 May 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 3 May (AFP)--The Philippines wants substantive "and not a cosmetic sovereignty" over American military bases in this country and this is not negotiable, Foreign Secretary Carlos P. Romulo declared today. Speaking on government television, Romulo said the Philippines wanted not merely the flying of its flag and the appointment of a Filipino commander over the bases but that the commander's powers and duties should be specified "so that he will not be only a figurehead."

Romulo was interviewed on television at the Malacanang Presidential Palace while President Ferdinand Marcos and visiting U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale were meeting in a separate room on security and economic issues including the future of U.S. bases. The two countries are renegotiating a new bases treaty to govern American use of them. At issue besides the question of Philippine jurisdiction over them is the amount of American rental.

Romulo said the two countries had failed to come to an agreement despite negotiations the past three years but he was confident an accord would be reached on some of the "sticking points." "I think President Marcos and Vice President Mondale can smooth over some of the rough edges; let's hope so anyway," Romulo said.

"Our stand is that our sovereignty is not negotiable," Romulo added. "We mean that whatever sovereignty we get must not be a cosmetic sovereignty but it must be a substantive sovereignty."

Romulo said the U.S. side was "insisting" on certain points similar to their bases treaties with other countries "and we concede that but we believe this case in the Philippines is unique." He pointed out that the Philippines was the only country in the world which amended its constitution in order to give Americans "parity right" or preferential economic treatment when this country received independence from the U.S. in 1946. When the parity agreement ended, according to Romulo, Marcos gave the Americans certain concessions to make up for the parity loss.

"These things show we are willing to go more than halfway to meet them," Romulo said. "We expect them to give us the same concessions when we are fighting for what we believe is right."

Romulo voiced hope that the Mondale visit here would result in something "constructive of ASEAN"--the Association of Southeast Asian Nations grouping the Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore and Indonesia. He said he was impressed by Mondale's specific mention of ASEAN in his arrival statement yesterday when the vice-president pledged U.S. "full support" of the association.

#### ANOTHER 99 VIETNAMESE REFUGEES ARRIVE IN PHILIPPINES

OW022012Y Manila Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 2 May 78 OW

[Text] Constabulary authorities in Pangasinan reported today the arrival of some 99 Vietnamese refugees in the province. The refugees, who came on board two fishing boats, landed separately last week off the coast of Dasol and Bolinao. Their spokesman told constabulary authorities that four other boats were with the group but their whereabouts could not be ascertained now. The refugees will be sent to the (Fabela) Foundation in Mandaluyon, metro Manila where other Viet refugees are being housed.

#### ECONOMIC SECRETARY SICAT DEPARTS FOR PRC

OW280740Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0332 GMT 27 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 27 Apr (AFP)--Economic Planning Secretary Gerardo Sicat left this morning for Hong Kong enroute to China where he will have talks on implementation of the China-Philippines agreement on technical cooperation and scientific exchange.

Sicat, who is also director-general of the policy-making National Economic Development Authority (NEDA), left at the head of a 15-man delegation that includes officials of the departments of foreign affairs, public works, transportation and communication, agriculture, health, and natural resources.

Sicat's office said the party would meet with top economic and other officials of China and tour industrial plants and research centers. They will visit Peking, Canton and Shanghai among other places during the 15-day official visit.

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